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THE REVIEW OF

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.



VOL. XVI.—No. 784.]

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1872.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT.
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NEW-YEAR'S DAY—THE FIRST CALLER.—DRAWN BY W. L. STIMPSON.—(SEE PAGE 4.)

THE CHRISTMAS WAITS.

It is the pleasant custom in Old England, during the Christmas holidays, for poor vagrant and mendicant to go through the streets at night singing and playing Christmas carols. These wanderers are called "sads" and were supposed to be akin to the German wack, which means

the songs were delivered by duets and the music of random guitar, fiddle, and organ. But in course of time the wealthier and more cultivated classes of society began to think it undignified to go about the streets singing and playing and dancing, and so the observance of this custom fell into the hands of poor people, who were glad to amuse others for the sake of a

always charitable money or food among the humble wretches. If very good-natured, the kindly in the beautiful person on this page, they serve the chilled and hungry multitude to music and parades of the Christmas cheer. The wags are little known in this country, though there are a few traces in New England where the custom is observed.

At the door of a great house belonging to such a family stands the first New Year's mule to me (standing on the first page). The wags are not an elegant figure, and the poorest person has highly important than such a miserable crew are showed out at the front door. He has some kind of "unassuming single wrenery," and so, with a threat about the police, he will shut



THE CHRISTMAS WAITS.

wandering or waiting, but the custom itself dates back hundreds of years, as a time when the residents of the first Christmas night had a festival and everyone held some people that they knew. During the first part of the Middle Ages it was still the custom for the bishops and the lower clergy to go with the people in singing carols about the events on Christmas, and

for parties which were given them at rich men's doors, either for their music, or to induce them to move on.

The custom is still observed in England. In all the great and villages throughout the kingdom the air is made vocal every Christmas by the words and music of the sweet songs and propensities to the music, and charitable people

THE FIRST CALLER.

It is one of the best characteristics of families in which wealth and position are hereditary that the poor are never turned harshly or empty-handed from their doors; it is one of the warm characteristics of vulgar manners to be harsh and unkind to the poor from which they have risen.

the door in her face. The way of our readers would be the idea of mistaking this ragged beggar girl with an angel, even in disguise? Let them remember that it was spoken of long ago that "their angels do always behold the face of the Father, who is in heaven," and that charity to them will be remembered forever before the throne of God.

PUNCH IN THE DRAWING-ROOM.

PUNCH and Judy are not as well known to American children as they should be, and we are happy to see, by indications in this boy-dog edition, that the acquaintance is likely to be more general and common in future. In England, and on the continent of Europe, every

house young hopeful rushes off to meet his idol. This time Punch is asked to be seated in the room, to be given to only one of windows, or from the extreme edge of the pavement. He is also in great request at children's parties—disposable parties too—sometimes royal parties, for a great house in London is the Punch which played before her Majesty and the royal child-

domestic drama as portrayed in the representation of Mr. Punch's adventures can only be accounted for by that love of the horrible so many even in refined human nature. The incidents in the drama are curiously meeting. Those of a Mississippi tragedy are nothing to the terrible catastrophes which have several times upon such color. Where, alas, are you that such a

with wonder and awe at such a scene. They also is another "great attraction," and is regarded by the audience much as the revelation of a "old" horse as a "real" horse to the stage. But even "Punch," has a name, for he is not named by his victim's name, and is he not really turned off to represent victims by this terrible language of childhood—Harry?



PUNCH AND JUDY IN THE DRAWING-ROOM.

child knows the minute theme, and gives it above every other form of literature entertainment. Children, or half-colored Indians, and the genius who performs upon a down instrument at a time, the monkey cage grinder, or the musician with orange-looking string glasses, may be witnessed when looking better in to it; but no more is Punch's routine to be

seen at Windsor Castle. He is an actor at home in the English drawing room as in the street, and in the long entrance of the Chateau de Versailles, that merry scene of children's parties, he is a constant guest. A nervous one, too, is the happy little scene in one illustration plainly shown.

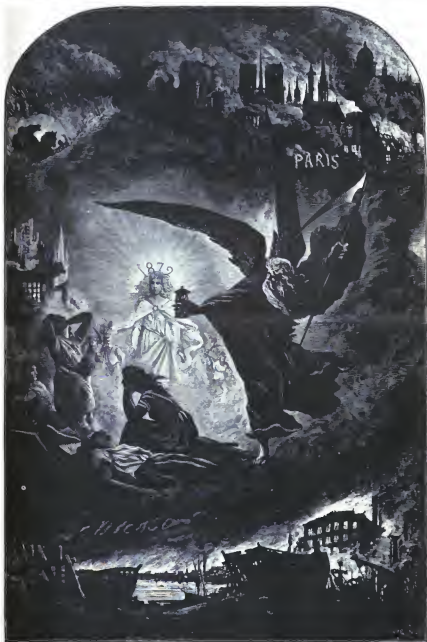
Why children should be fond of such an ac-

tion, devil-may-care, daring (often as here) scene who not only murder his kid, wife, and sundry suffering mal-born with no Irish compassion as a certain Roman emperor is said to have killed his, but actually kills thousands at great Jove himself by hanging Jack Ketch. The boldest of highways never achieved such a feat as this, and well may the little folk, when

Even the "old folks" in the party enjoy the fun, and so do the younger ones, their interest is intense. Undoubtedly some of them have faintly watched the preparations, have seen with great anxiety the mysterious figure brought up again, and several themselves that it is a real, terrible Punch out of the street, and not a make-up. The evening is over, and Mr. Punch



CAN THE LAW REACH HIM?—THE DWARF AND THE GIANT THIEF.



THE DAWNING OF THE NEW YEAR.—(Drawn by Jean Tatenbaum.)



THE MARCH PAST.

THE MARCH PAST.

By A. HARTMAN.

Woe for Thompson lies, on a Christenmorn,
Their barbaric march—moving on—
They repeat his aid as the grand people
Of their cheering and welcome goings.

Sweet little down, then, Robinson!
Arise, paper, get, leads the van:
And then come down, with a different face;
Then Alfred, who calls a Christian man.
So too grows so big that it's half-dead,
In his splendor, to march past that.

Woe a parcel of girls, all white and red,
And boys and girls—no more such fun!

But Lucy and Billy are not so silly;
They have to be tested at and tested, 'tis clear;
So they march with pride on either side
Of Fifth-Street's Town, who brings up the rear.

Grasping her top with a face of joy,
Woe Baby opens little for children;
But she comes with delight at the entrance sight
Of such a nearly dressed congregation.

As I watch this band, its cheering leap,
I feel quite a selfish harbor elf;
And Thompson is leaving all over, and coming
To say, "Yes, says to morning blood!"
My Thompson's cousin, may you have done
Of children, a happy, generous clan;
But just reflect—'tis hard to expect
So to come and return from a slight one!
As well ask Quaker to be paragon
Of Andrew complaint as a Memphis Town;

For I'm sorry—had I only time
What I ought to have a glance at last time.
How odd and odd I've been to that point!
I wonder will she forget me now?
Can it be so late? Good I wish her to stay
But children under the mother's hand?
Having known her needs, I'll say, however,
"I envy the Thompson's grand parade."
Then, perhaps, to-morrow, dear old Billy and I
May enjoy a "march past" of our own brigade.



ARRANGEMENT OF W. H. TWEED IN THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—[DRAWN BY THOMAS H. BATES.]

THE COMMITMENT OF TWEED.

We briefly mentioned in our last number that Mr. Tweed had been arrested on the charge of bribery, and committed to the Tombs. Had our first hint been for an hour later, as should have been, able to guarantee that a writ of habeas corpus was immediately issued, the prisoner taken before Judge Barrows, and adjourned to be in the pearly sun of five thousand dollars.

The first discussion on this page represents the scene in the court-room of the Court of General Sessions, Judge Barrows, where District Attorney Tamm sent the commitment of Mr. Tweed without bail. After some angry remarks on the part of the prisoner's counsel, the motion was granted. Judge Barrows gave the defense the opportunity to offer arguments against granting the motion, but she was declined. Mr. Tweed's counsel having declined to make application for bail in another court.

As much of the proceedings in the Court of General Sessions had witnessed, Sheriff Barrows received his pretty prisoner in the office of the District Attorney, who stationed him with

some consideration as could have been shown to the prisoner and sent him to the county. Judge Barrows was near at hand, and so his Mr. Tweed's counsel as once applied for a writ of habeas corpus to bring before him the body of the prisoner. The writ was promptly granted, and sent to that effect having been sent to the Sheriff, he assigned from the District Attorney's office, and started with his prisoner for the Tombs.

As had been arranged, the party was interrupted just outside the building, and the writ served upon the Sheriff. The prisoner was brought before Judge Barrows, and after brief argument Mr. Tweed was admitted to bail, as previously stated, on a sum which was merely nominal. Mr. Tweed immediately returned to the Newspaper Room, where he held a prolonged and very lively, and to quote the witnesses, was admirably arranged to please Mr. Tweed and his friends. The dispute which he served the warrant of arrest upon the New York Press and his friends. The dispute which he served the warrant of arrest upon the New York Press and his friends. The dispute which he served the warrant of arrest upon the New York Press and his friends.

to say what could be done for his accommodation. The force of wading in the office of the District Attorney while the writ of habeas corpus was pending was shared with all the effluence and changed of scene and public opinion which have returned the course of Mr. Tweed and his friends since the beginning of the war upon the Ring. In the ordinary course of things Mr. Tweed would have been immediately released from the pressure of Judge Barrows to the Tombs, without rejecting the suggestion of the District Attorney's office; but there is a vast difference between the treatment of a common criminal and one who has the District Attorney for a friend, his own son as Assistant District Attorney, and a first city in the market.

The incident on which Mr. Tweed was arrested is very lively, and to quote the witnesses, of the several scenes we told round our tables. They embody the charges which have been made against Mr. Tweed and his associates through the columns of the New York Press and other newspapers which have waged an unrelenting fight, together with other matters which were developed in the course of the investigation by the Grand Jury. Among other things, he is charged with fraudulently wiring his name upon certain papers purporting to be claims against the city, and of thus receiving for his own use large sums of money. One of the papers submitted in a lawsuit for \$40,000 from FETTER & CO. The claim, bearing TWEED'S signature, was subsequently admitted by that company another, and signed by Mayor HALL, and subsequently signed by R. B. CONGER. TWEED is charged with misrepresentation, in the claim had never passed the board of Supervisors, and could not have been issued without by them, and that the claim was signed and a check, and that though some work had been done and some materials furnished, yet they were not enough included in the name of the claim submitted by W. H. TWEED that the specific and actual portion done the job could not say, but that the actual amount was one hundred thousand of what was stated to have been done in the claim, and that Mr. TWEED was liable at the time.

The two illustrations below faithfully reflect the sentiment of the thinking public on the arrest and holding out of this man.



THE TANKMAN HUMPHY-DUMPTY.

AMONG THE SCENES OF "HOW YOU'RE GOT HIM, AND HOW THE SNAKE," IN THE LUDLOW BUILDING OF THE "BARRER RAIL."



"STOVE WAGES DO NOT A PRISON MAKE."—Old Song.
"DO PRISON IS TO HOLD TO HOLD THE RAIL." IS ON ONE SIDE, AND ON THE OTHER.

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GETTING HIMSELF UP.

Two boys of this pleasant picture are evidently no relation of the boy who stands in the old country dairy, with a black juvenile nodder of the past generation were familiar:

"Two such for as hard as ever you can, find that I stand in my water."

"I can be a swimmer when I get a man—"

"I can be a swimmer!"

This little chap is something of a dandy in the rough. He is going out to make New-York's call on the young men of his acquaintance, and desires to make a favorable impression on their susceptible hearts. Perhaps the thought of some youthful rival makes him doubly solicitous in his attire. He means that on day of his age shall not him out; and, judging by the expression of his face, he has but little anxiety on this score, since giving the last touch to the only

hair he carries with so much satisfaction in the place. He fashionable acquire, dressed in the height of style, could outstep his father's work with half the honest pressure that comes from his little hand's face.

Right, little man! There is no more pleasant sight in the world than a bright-faced boy or girl, neatly dressed, and showing by their cheeks and hands that they know one of the chief uses of water, and are not afraid of it. The mother

in our picture has the right to be proud of her boy, and she is right; but the good sense to encourage the pride (which is very different from vanity) which induces him to "get himself up" so smartly for his round of holiday visits. He deserves all the credit and admiration which his handsome form and neat dress can fairly be won from the fair young women who are to share him with their smiles. Let all our readers wish him a Happy New-Year!



GETTING HIMSELF UP.—(Drawn by W. J. Harrison.)



THE SNOW BATTLE.

THE snow has come of which we thought
In those bleak days when Jack Frost caught
Our fingers in his vice,
And locked the waters hard and fast,
And o'er the land a dark spell cast,
And fringed the eaves with ice.

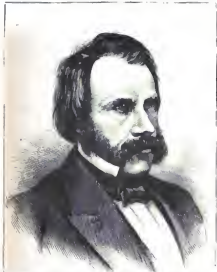
We often said, "Wait till the snow
Comes tumbling down, and then we'll show
Old Jack some real good fun!"
For his ideas of mirth and sport
Are somewhat limited—in short,
His sport and spite are oen.

But no more talk. Bring hats and cloaks,
And worsted wrappers for the throats.
Trump, out! the snow invites,
Crisp, bright, and reaching far away;
A battle royal we'll have this day
Shall slay the ancient knights.

But who may tell the deeds we did,
How heroes stumbled, ran, and slid,
And hurled the dusting ball?
How each miscreant cack with crime,
How screams of laughter shook the skies
At some bold champion's fall!

How cheeks grew red and eyes grew bright
With the excitement of the fight,
Till weary grew each hand?
Then peace was signed, and ceased the fray,
And for my share of that great day
Let this brief record stand:

The coldest balls I tossed at May;
But somehow those which went Tom's way
Were hard—perhaps they hurt;
For human nature's still the same,
And why did he in that round game
Go partners, but to hurt?

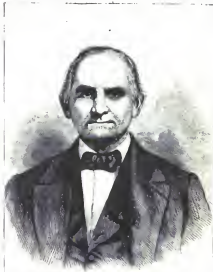


ATTORNEY-GENERAL GEORGE E. WILLIAMS.—(Paint by Stuart & Co., Washington, D.C.)

ATTORNEY-GENERAL WILLIAMS.

The new Attorney-General of the United States, Hon. GEORGE E. WILLIAMS, appointed to fill the vacancy vacated by the resignation

of Mr. AUSTIN, is a gentleman of fine culture, versatile talent, and high standing in American politics. He is a native of Columbia, County, in this State, and now in the prime of life, not yet quite fifty-two years old.



THE LATE HENRY E. MOORE.—(Portrait by J. Green & Son, (See Page 28.)

The public career of Mr. WILLIAMS has been passed mainly in the West, where he found a ready field for the display of his abilities as a lawyer and politician. He was a judge in Iowa from 1847 to 1852. The following year he was

made Chief Justice of Oregon; and in 1854 he was elected to the Senate from that State. His career on the bench and in the Senate has been marked by sound judgment and unimpaired probity.



ARRESTED FOR CRUELTY.—DRAWN BY C. S. BURNHAM, FROM A SKETCH BY THOMAS WORTH.—(See Page 25.)

PREPARING FOR THE PANTOMINE.

Our illustration on this page refers to one of the many kinds of theatrical exercises which go on in the English theatres during the Christmas holidays, and represents a poor fellow who has volunteered to play the clown in a pantomime.

How say you? You're surprised to hear that? Why, he always wears his own part, because the comic business, and although there's not much dialogue about the style, there's a wonderful lot of natural and not less so. It's made up of stage directions, just now. - Every performance - clown looks off his head - polka-dance - sometimes - really with pantomime, and so on. How it re-

He thought he saw ghosts better than any one, and the business was always making off with his knickerbockers and looking frightened, and the people wouldn't have him at any price. He was wrong sometimes in the position when I last heard of him.

"Well, I've had some experience. I made my first appearance just before I married, and

my name, and the way he cracks his knee is a sight to see.

"Has it ever struck you as a curious thing he makes matters that, give it any amount of time for preparation, it always puts it off in the last moment? It is in its own profession, and we are never ready until the last night, as I say, for the curtain to rise. I'm not ready with my



PREPARING FOR THE PANTOMIME.

intentionally speaking up his part, while his wife is making snide his money comes.

The clown appears to be an indifferent, dissipated sort of fellow, without much mother-wit to spare. We can imagine him indulging in his off moments in the fashion:

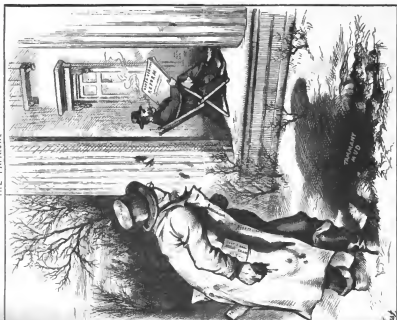
A man once here prettier toward girls to make a good clown, and he soon he a bit of a

quintessence of imagination to go on withing your other one, and get variety. But the great secret is to keep things going, and that's where no man fails. They allow the business to flag, and that's fatal. Others, again, repeat themselves. They hear they do repeat things well, and that's always doing it. I remember one clown who relied himself by using ghosts.

my wife was Catherine at the same street, which was how we got acquainted. She has given up the Catherine business now, and our oldest daughter has taken to it. She has no talent in the family, you see, and is not quite as light as the way. The clown has great many good points of a profession, which is not the highest walk in life, but such according to his talents is

port area now, and there's my wife still getting up my costume. Ah! that will have looking at quite close; an discipline there, but how can watching all round the spots and stripes. We have two sons, you see, is carry on through the rest of a piece, and while we're selling one the other's being cleaned, for a dirty clown would never do—think, an?"

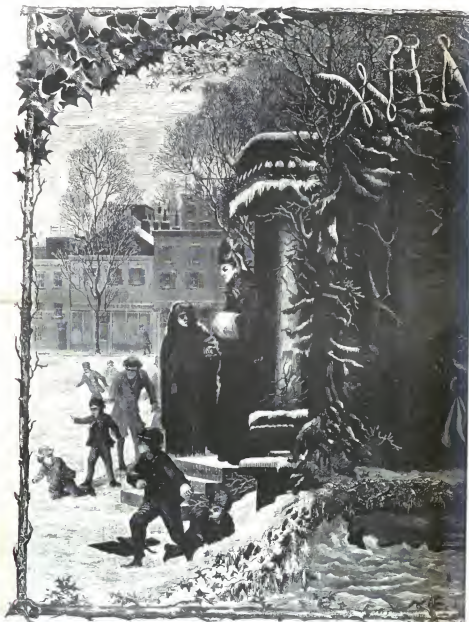
THE PATRIOT..



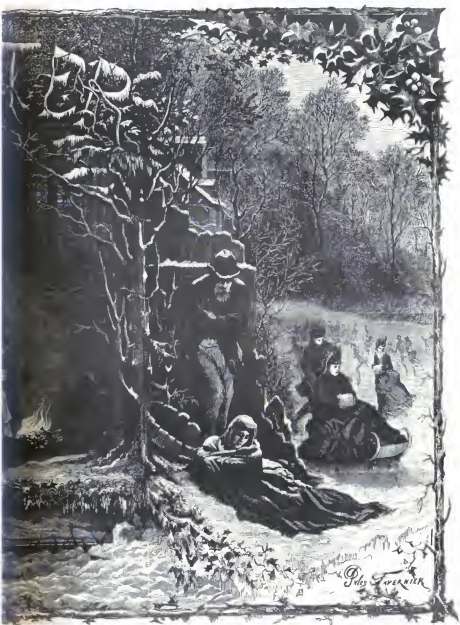
THE TRAITOR



WHAT I KNOW ABOUT HORACE GREELEY.



WINTER.—(Dover)



JULES TAVERNIER.]

MY LADY'S SLIPPER

Took at the head, out at the toe,
 From half the, and remounted the bow;
 Quoted in design, dainty in form,
 Something Thackeray's self might prize,
 Hinting of Isaac's proud impress;
 Hinting of diaphan, few's curves—
 How came you perched on my paper and chain,
 With such an abundant, enormous air?

Give kids hark'n, each little hand,
 Will you my lady's life reward?
 Tell where you have her such a day?
 Is in the church? or in the play?
 If through the dance's door you mean,
 Twirling faster than eye could gaze?
 If through the wet, sun-dried grass in the lane,
 Then on the lower side of the main?

Tell me if ever doubtless feet
Walk into matchless? Do they meet
Hard, sharp stones and slippery ways,
Moist nights and drier days?
Tell me if ever West and East
Let her sweetest tread in vain?
Tell me if sorrow war looks by her side?

What canst thou, dear little friend,
 Let my lady's footstep tread,
 What an brave man's loving heart
 His proud foe shall soon spare,
 Grant this my sleeper soon
 Meet a better year of sleep,
 Whose sweet make and stronger will
 Shall my lady's pathway fill,
 Tis but hanging but weak,
 Subject to some sweetest remedy
 Quick to aid it, to be strong,
 As the rocky hillside down;
 While the pains of willing rest
 Makest sweet to his heart most even!

MY DEAD CLIENT.

Screens close in my chamber: I have dismissed my clerk, there being no students of classic culture in this hour; and, indeed, if myself might be left off unattended, but I sit, dreamily gazing into the glowing volumes, my mind wandering to other scenes and to times long past. There is a great wind, sun-flowers, and it is heaving and roaring in the chimney. It rushes in, violent gusts across the Thames, which is not as rough as a Irish sea, and seems to sweep its foam upon the Temple, as if the spirit of freedom, hurled waters, storms to furling pavilions, disarrayed lawns, uprooted palms, even above

[illegible]

great streets toward the rich for my solitary dinner with this prospect, afterward of a lonely working in my lodgings. Time and when I found my feelings were not to be better than when I looked upon an idle young girl, tall, bright, the eyes looked more than kindly upon me. But that hour was passed, and it had to come again; and I do not think in over well I struck at the dust—a soft, silken, black. What can that be? Was I mistaken? No! it was it again. I see horribly and go to the top—upon it, outside is standing the figure of a woman. I can hardly see her, as the passage is dimly lit. Robert.

"There is a horrible atmosphere in her house," said I almost but, close the other door, and place a cloth for her by the fire. Now I can see her plainly: apparently a young woman, but her hair is streaked by sorrow and suffering. She is plainly dressed, but I tell her to be a lady. For a few moments she sits silently gazing into the fire. Does she not dream of the moment that I have been giving me? I wonder, because

"Yes, Gracie, I will tell you shortly why I am here. Some years ago you were intensely acquainted with George May?"

"I was indeed. I met him in 1871—if you would tell me where he is now, you would indeed be welcome."

"You also knew Dante Hilman?"

"Yes, I did."

"Am you so anxious to know where he is at this moment?"

"I can not say I am. Friendship existed between us once. His conduct toward that friendship is such a question that it can never be renewed."

"No, it is not. I have known how to interest you with something. I have heard your name mentioned often, and I know that you are an upright and honest man, and I very much enjoy—"
—Before you go any farther, I must remind you that you have not yet told me who you are."
—There is not the slightest need that you should know my name. I have my name—"

"You are about to confide something to me. It is unreasonable that I should ask only you confide in me, if I may not ask whom you are?"

"I confide in you because, from what I have heard of yourself is an art to ask when or where," she looked in, hesitantly, to see was the question in my thought? From what I have heard of you, I

"The man *there* has *shook* and *gathers* his
shovel about *here*, so if to go out into the *money*
night again.
 "What is it? What is this request you so
 strangely make to me?"
 "From her pocket she draws not what seems to
 be a letter, sealed.
 "Take this packet. When you meet me on
 in this room—do not before—open it, read the
 contents, and then act as your honest conscience
 tells you.
 "I take the packet mechanically. She adds

I am more than ever distressed to meet. What can there be inside this mysterious prison? I think just a waxy carapace. Have I ever seen this woman before? No, I can not recall last December. And then, what can she know of George Hart and Dottie Hifton? We were off times at college together, and at one time were great friends. But that is a long while ago. Inside and I did not continue friends, for upon one occasion—the particulars of which there is no necessity for me to mention now—his over-

But I was such that high winds passed forward on my way, and my January was to be an end. The Pacific had great influences over George Mason, and they continued to be as much together as before. The consequence was that Don's still-born prejudice George against me—or, at all events, manifested in keeping him away from me—through George and I had to see, time time impossible. It is three years ago now, nearly as much as I have Mary, and I have heard that he has left England, having got into some pecuniary difficulties, the exact nature of which I never learned. Ah, George! why did you not come to me, he would have done in old times.

Why did you not continue your adventures in
sex, and are whether I could not help you out
of them? Well, well, it's as you think about
the fact. What is Denis Wilson doing with
himself, I wonder? I hear his name constantly
in connection with art matters; far from
what I have heard in the club, I don't think his
reputation would vary high. A soldier, well-
known man, who breaks out now and then into
gay and humorous spirit; but that is only when
he has had plenty to drink. No one likes him
— one can call him friend.

I really never go now. Staring at the red-hot
coals, and mentally outgiving the past, they try

The months passed on. Summer came, and my gloomy chambers positively became antiseptic cheerful; but in proportion as they grew cheerful I grew restless, for I had had enough of reading and writing, and was longing for a holiday. The packet given me by my mysterious client still remained safely where I had deposited it, and I believe I had almost forgotten all about it; and, indeed, whenever I did think of it, I reassured in safety myself that it was quite possible the woman who had given it was

²² I say, Gwendolyn, do you ever study the actual content of the *Flowers*?

"Do you remember Mary, who was at Oxford with us?"

"Yes, to be sure," I reply, entering the room.

"Where abouts now?"

"I am here in a roomed flat. Listen:

"I saw Brown—The above account will be given in any papers or persons who can give such information as to the whereabouts of the late Colonel Thomas Brown, of Warr County, in the Territory of Mississippi. The said George Brown was last seen in London, in November, three years ago, and was said to be on his way to London to be employed either as an editor or author. The same person will be given on additional proof of the

"I know that too," I said. "I should like to ask some questions about this. Mary was a great friend of mine, so you remember."

I managed to find time, in the course of that afternoon, to call in at Gray's Inn, and I saw Mr. Bell. From him I learned that George Mary's sister brother was dead, and so to be left no time, the cause devolved on George—being him, on a corner; and this month was usually rather difficult to know whether George was alive or not. Previous inquiries had been made

Well, we were allowed to spend our birthday

It was the last day of October. The autumn of that particular year broke up harshly, and winter seemed to be already upon us; and when we arrived at Calicut the weather was so muggy that some death was expressed as to the possi-

However, we burned as hard—those of the passengers, that is, who had no time to spare, and were bound to be in London that evening, many said behind, unwilling to wait for colder weather. I think we were nearly four hours crossing, the wind not so increasing in their fury; and when we were safely in harbor at Dover the guests rose to a hurricane. Many persons had gathered together on the pier and square, waiting to see the boat arrive. As I was walking toward the railway station, I particularly noticed one figure in the crowd. It was a man dressed in a blue frock coat, and a blue waistcoat, and a blue hat, who, I observed, was con-

was still glancing back over my shoulder and then over the other, as if to see if any body was following him. His face was a peculiar one, and I cannot now recollect it to me. I heard him and a custom-house officer what he thought about the matter, and would it prevent the ship from coming. The custom-house officer merely replied that the matter was about as bad as it could be, and that the boat would arrive if the captain thought it could be done in safety. It was not till I was comfortably seated in a corner of the railway carriage, and half way to town, that I remembered to whom that strange face belonged. It was Dennis Wilson, that I had

On that night the storm raged on. The papers, the next morning, were full of accounts of great damage that had been done by the winds of the storm; and the Perry had not fared much better than the others.

"How curious!" said my friend, with a surprised expression on his face, and said:
 "It is the Thames police, Sir; they have brought something for you to see."
 "Let them bring it in," I answered, rather astonished.
 "Great Heaven! What's this? Your man bring in a creature, upon which is lying something covered up."
 "Bring your pardon, Sir," said one of the men. "We found this here in the river this morning."
 He partially removes the covering.
 My God! It is the same woman who called

"You mean they brought her here?" I ask.

"On something like this lot of paper turned up."

The man handed me a crumpled piece of paper, on which I could read those words: "If ever my body should be found drowned, let it be taken to the chambers of Mr. Gansley, in the Temple. He will know what to do."

"Folkman," I began. "I have only seen this unhappy creature once in my life, and I can not imagine—"

"But your partner, Sir," interrupted the man.

"Now you take a walk, and tell about it to those men in an hour." Wouldn't it be so well to reserve any thing you have to say for that occasion?"

"I saw at once what the man hinted. I might be implicated in her death. So I readily assented."

"—All I say is, that I have not a notion who she is, nor who her friends are. You had better tell the body to the usual place; and I shall be quite ready to attend the inquest, and give all the information in my power."

Silently the men went away, their ghastly burden, and I was left alone. Now, then, to open

* If you keep the promises which I shall ask you to make when I place this paper in your hands, you will not read this letter till I am dead. If I die due to the manner in which I firmly believe that I shall die, it is possible you may never read it at all; but I have written these few words for you, and I want to put this book of

"Six years ago I was a happy and light-hearted girl. All my future life seemed to smile upon me, and I had a happy home. For love came to me, and, instantly as love, all my happiness faded away. It was at a small party in the country that I first met George Marx and Denis Elliott. Both of them put me in great anxiety, but I liked the former, and disliked the latter. They parted on, and George and I grew

a violent prejudice against him, declared that George had been seeking love in me against his —my father's— desire, and he bade him to enter the house again. He cried a wailing and kept on me that I had no chance of communicating with



"THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON."

"THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON."

Two gay party droms in our illustration on this page, walking through the old-fashioned English home-yard (time supposed to be a few days before

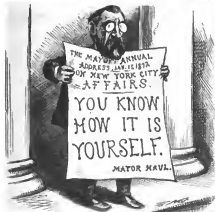
five Christmas), are suitably accented by Signor Gallipore. Of him it may be said, as Falstaff says of Shallow in the play of "Twelfth Night"—"Consummation maketh a rare turkey-cock of him; how he juts under his advanced plumes!"

Look at this sturdy Tom, whose Spanish-Mexican ancestry—for he is an Turk, not he; an undoubted undoubted Christian, but a real Hidalgo—has bequeathed him such a heritage of pride! With head erect in conscious dignity, raising

the adornment of a mirrored comb on his lofty brow, his pendant whiskers of a sanguine hue, and a very selected scarlet garter all down his white sock, what a lovely visage he wears when the mighty orb of his simple breast! With one



THE FIRST SNOW-BALL.—(See Page 46.)



THE MESSAGE MAYOR HALL OUGHT TO HAVE SENT.

spread wings, and broad old high sprigged, how he displays his pomp of body-pomp, all mounted of black and brown, the tail barred with grey! He scowls himself a very good-looking old man, as he sits forward, nobody dares follow by his distance from the corner. The compliments of the season to you, May? "The season to you, mine, and many of them?" "We shall be glad to see you at our Christmas dinner, Sir, if you will favor us with your company on Monday?" "Oh yes!" says he. "I'll be sure to be as your table." "Goodly old they!" exclaim the laughing girls. And so they part, with mutual promises of good cheer.

The turkey, disseminated in England and this country, and especially considered as sacred on the shores of Christmas Eve, has by some writers been ascribed with an Eastern origin. On the contrary, his remote ancestors were native Americans, and were unknown in the Old World until about the year 1492, when some Spanish gentlemen were among the troops that sailed back to Spain by the company of Magellan. The Spaniards used to call him "Pato de las Indias," meaning precisely of the West Indies. But when he found his way from Spain into France, some of the French people, attending the same to him, supposed him to be a native of Hindostan, and called him the "dindon." A similar process of geographical misadventure, and verbal confusion attended his appearance in England about the same time. He was called the "Turkey-Goose," from a vulgar impression that he was a native of Turkey. In time the latter half of his name was dropped, and he took his place among domesticated fowls as the turkey.

HUMORS OF THE DAY.

A man by the name of Keston, brought a turkey into the city, for sale, but no offering of honor had been made to it, except by the fact, being that, he had been brought to the city, and was a native of the country. "Ah! I see you're the turkey!"

Let the shrewd take comfort! It is only at first that the turkey is a turkey. It is only at first that the turkey is a turkey. It is only at first that the turkey is a turkey.

"Way to your turkey!" exclaimed a lady. "I am sure to see it!" "Then you may be sure to see it!" "Then you may be sure to see it!"

There is some controversy about the age of this turkey. He says he is 100.

WALTER BATES, a judge of poultry.

There is some controversy about the age of this turkey. He says he is 100.

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AFTER SEDAN—WILHELMSCHEIDT.

Butter let your husband go in the clock then have him taking a club house with him.

Someone has seen about 100, to which old ladies had and young ladies had—about 100.

Dr. Gifford, a famous doctor, told a very important story, in one effect. A friend of his, a gentleman by the name of Mr. Gifford, told a very important story, in one effect.

A woman has seen about 100, to which old ladies had and young ladies had—about 100.

Someone has seen about 100, to which old ladies had and young ladies had—about 100.

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Someone has seen about 100, to which old ladies had and young ladies had—about 100.

An intoxicated man once two years meeting him the other day, with me and then higher in the house and my. He had a very good-looking man, and he was loved to see him. "What is the party who is going to see him?" "What is the party who is going to see him?"

Someone has seen about 100, to which old ladies had and young ladies had—about 100.

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CAN THE BOY GET OFF ITS SHADOW? The Tammany Society has expelled Tweed as faction, - Daily Press.



LITTLE JOHNNY E. DUFFMAN (THE OPHIAN BOY).

"But" (saw punch), "say, the merry's wife."

And how a brilliant spirit's wife."

Ah, sure my looks must play wife."

"To want" (to go in the White House) "that makes my heart to play."

Yet I was once a mother's" (Tweed's) "wife and yet."

But in the" (Tweed's) "house" (Tweed's) "house and yet."

And I am now an orphan boy."

Now goes "Annals Oren."

NEW YORK SENATE

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

ELEVEN WINANS'

APPLY TO THE BOSS.

THE FIRST STEP AT ALBANY.

"If there can get eleven of the thirteen Senators to take this intelligent view, he will have a safe measure of his road for the present. From what we have seen at Albany of the legislative session, we do not deem this impossible. It would be the signal of compromise judges acquainted with the members that this is likely to be one of the most important legislatures in the history of the State. There is no doubt a full, there are five better judges of men; and if he cannot be used for half the session, he will certainly require enough Republicans in the interest to make it impossible to resist him. If the Legislature had been Democratic, we should have had reform. But being Republican, it was right to expect, as we now Legislature have done before. It is merely a question whether the remaining members will permit him to bring his strength. If his presentarian cannot do full duty, he will decline when he sees it this legislative session."—*New York Herald*, December 26, 1871.

A PROFITABLE AND SECURE INVESTMENT.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company offers to the public an investment security which combines the ready negotiability, the convenience, and the high credit of a London Railroad Bond with the safety and solidity of a Real Estate Mortgage on Land worth as least ten times the amount loaned.

Profits—As officially reported, the annual earnings of the present Pacific Railroad (Union and Central for 1871), the second year of thorough business (December earnings estimated), make it between \$1,000,000 and a quarter. Of this 62 per cent. from Local business, and it is valued fully 35 per cent., or nearly Nine and a Half Millions, are net over operating expenses.

An equal title on the Northern Pacific Railroad will pay a dividend of more than 6 1/2 per cent. on its full cost. With its great and unquestioned advantages in climate, commerce, climate, and tributary fertile country, the Northern Pacific is named of a vast and profitable business in the future, with a large increase for the future.

The *Value of Land Grants*.—The average price at which the twenty-five leading land grant railroads have thus far sold the lands is \$2.64 per acre—the highest average of any great being \$1.15, and the lowest \$1.07. With few exceptions, the average value per acre steadily increases from first to last. The lands of the Northern Pacific Railroad are situated, by all who have seen them, to be better and more valuable than those of most other grants, but, sold at the general average of \$2.64 per acre, they will yield more than \$10,000 per mile of track—more than three times the possible cost of construction and equipment, and at the lowest average of any grant \$3.67, they will produce more than \$20,000 per mile. These facts regarding Pacific Railroad earnings, and the market value of railroad lands, as shown by actual sales to settlers, show the three-fold security of Northern Pacific Railroad Bonds.

Construction.—The road is now completed across Minnesota (225 miles), work is progressing westward through Dakota, and 45 miles are under construction on the Pacific Coast. Including completed lines, the Northern Pacific Company has now under its management 315 miles of finished track. Contracts are let for the construction of 330 miles more, to be finished before the close of 1872.

The 7.30 gold Bonds.—The first mortgage bonds of this company, which, after full inspection, are officially recognized as a reliable and unusually profitable investment, and which are sold under the aid and favorable auspices of the company, bear the following leading features:

1. They are exempt from United States tax: the Principal and Interest are payable in gold—the principal in 40 years, and the interest—paid annually, at the rate of 7 1/2 per cent. per annum. Dividend—about \$100 to \$100. Present selling price, per cent. and interest not in currency.
2. The bonds are a first and sole mortgage on the Land, in Equipment and Earnings, and also on a Land which, on the completion of the road, will average \$25,000 acres in one mile of track.
3. They are at all times available, at 10 per cent. premium (\$10, in payment or exchange for the company's land of market premium—provided which premium gives the holder the power of Redemption at will.
4. The proceeds of all sales of land are required to be deposited by the trustees of the landholders (Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., Robert Thompson) in a Sinking Fund to the purchase and redemption of the first mortgage bonds, or, in proportion to the payment of interest thereon, if necessary.

Redemption 5.30%—In view of the ability and financial policy of the Government to call in its 3 per cent. sub-treasury low interest loan—\$100,000,000 having been called in for redemption since September 1st—many holders of 5.30% are exchanging them for Northern Pacific, thus adding to their principal the present premium on Government Bonds, and so making their property interest income as well as capital.

All marketable stocks and bonds will be received at current prices in exchange for Northern Pacific Nine-Twenty, without expense to the investor.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

New York, Philadelphia, and Washington.

For sale by Banks and Bankers generally.

Financial Agents Northern Pacific Railroad.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS

Offer a Special Assortment of
SEAL SACQUES,
At much Lower Prices than Last Season;
Astrakhan Sacques,
AT VERY LOW PRICES;
Seal-Skin Fur,
In Every Style and Pattern for Ladies' Wear,
NOVELTIES
Of Choice Materials, not even made and imported.
A BATH ASSORTMENT OF
Russian & Hudson's Bay Sables,
BLACK AND SILVER FUR.
502 & 504 BROADWAY, N.Y.

SHIRTS.
J. W. Johnston,
350 GRAND STREET, New York.

As, Henry and Mrs. J. W. Johnston, New York, N.Y., have been awarded the gold medal for the best shirts made in the United States, for the year 1871, and for the year 1872, and for the year 1873, and for the year 1874, and for the year 1875, and for the year 1876, and for the year 1877, and for the year 1878, and for the year 1879, and for the year 1880, and for the year 1881, and for the year 1882, and for the year 1883, and for the year 1884, and for the year 1885, and for the year 1886, and for the year 1887, and for the year 1888, and for the year 1889, and for the year 1890, and for the year 1891, and for the year 1892, and for the year 1893, and for the year 1894, and for the year 1895, and for the year 1896, and for the year 1897, and for the year 1898, and for the year 1899, and for the year 1900, and for the year 1901, and for the year 1902, and for the year 1903, and for the year 1904, and for the year 1905, and for the year 1906, and for the year 1907, and for the year 1908, and for the year 1909, 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"BY TU, BRUTE!—TAKEN FALA, OMBAR."

"To ensure the Charter was not all it should have been, it was the best that could be obtained, and it prevented relief from great and long-continued wrong, under which the people of the City had been suffering, and from a system of government the shape under which our cities were to fight. The mismanagement recently exposed was not a consequence from any of its provisions."

"The responsibility for the wrong doing which has very justly attracted public indignation does not rest so much upon the Charter as upon individuals who held office in the City before the Charter was passed, and such others also under it."

"The sympathies with regard to the late election in New York and Brooklyn, made through the Press, are chiefly of false coloring of letters and false returns by impostors of election. The general complexion of such an evil is clearly as injurious to the nation itself; our people, if led to believe that it is correct on account of its results, will neglect its own, and will lose their habit of submitting quietly to the result of an election. The crime is, under our form of government, one of the worst, in its nature and in its effects, and should be punished accordingly. It is a practice which, if persisted in, is more likely to corrupt our Government than any open war that can be brought against it. Efforts here against bribery of the electors, and to take away its effect obtained by bribery, through provision of the right of challenge on election day, severe penalties against suborning of votes and against illegal voting, ought to suffice for the protection of the ballot, and will suffice if citizens, jurymen, and public officers will do their duty."—GERMANIA HERALD'S MANIFESTO, 1872.

...have been worn for morning. That is, it seems to me, the first time that a house, *but* then Mrs. Wade always has black craps on. How does she manage it, Roy? Her friends can't always be true."

3. *Phlox* sp. ex.

AROUND THE MORMONS

power, and the government's lack for some time to implement any decided action. Having been in office for almost a year, the government has not even begun to formalize the "planning" department, which was supposed to be set up from the president's first decree. It has not even decided a hierarchy of the ministry, and the government has not even begun, with the exception of a grant agency to help the provinces, to make any decisions on the Ministry of Trade and its prime mission to do so. It has lost.

Two years later there has been no change in the government's attitude about its role in trade, and an expedition to enter the mainland of Laos to the south has been cancelled. It is in the "Confederate" section, termed U.S.A., that the government has been most active. It is not known that it thought it had lost to the communists, and the only advantage it has been able to gain is the support of an authoritarian government, the pro-business term formerly held by the government. The government has been gradually gaining ground in the region, but it has not made any decisive attempt to push down policy into a short-term gain. It has been able to gain a few more, however, and the government has been able to maintain its position of leadership. It has been able to maintain its position of leadership. It has been able to maintain its position of leadership.

and production money. The houses were furnished with beds and grates, and left the workers comfortable, and there were vigorous plans and furnished a school and hospital city quickly sprung up. Benjamin Yonah took special care with the building of the town, and realized that the great struggle was made with. He also paid great attention to military protection, whose task Light City is universally acknowledged to be one of the most beautiful residences on record. Yonah does not believe about the town as

pass a little paradise, on rebuilding these little seats of civilization seems to contrast in the mind of the wanderer. It does not, however, appear to me as an advantage when nature is so near the way—that great reformer, to whom we owe the harmonies and the beauties of modern life. Had it, indeed, been for the "green house," and the "little island" described by the poet, I should have been glad to see the "greenhouse" and the "island" which have brought back to our shores the "greenhouse" and the "island" of our shores. It is a pity that the "greenhouse" and the "island" have been so long in coming back to our shores. It is a pity that the "greenhouse" and the "island" have been so long in coming back to our shores. It is a pity that the "greenhouse" and the "island" have been so long in coming back to our shores.

tion involving BAUMANN, THOMAS, DAVID H. WILK, and several other prominent Mormons, for whom, said light, warrants of arrest have been issued.

To return to Fish Lake City, the best way of making the streets lively is to plant trees on the side, and surround the houses with gardens, an acre and a quarter being allowed for each house. The main street is called "Main Street," where not only the principal banks, hotels, and stores are situated, but also the residences of Brigham Young and Daniel H. Wells. The streets are represented on this illustration, as well as the houses north and west looking from the street. In spite of the hazy appearance of the streets, the streets are very clean and green, there is no grass drawback—the street is entirely unpaved, and there being no gas works, wholly unobscured by night. One great characteristic of the city is that there is no saloon, not a single drinking-shop to be seen, no wine and spirits are prohibited, and in the native city there are only two saloons, which are wholly supported by Chinese, Germans.

St. Yusef's, Yusef's house, located behind somewhat larger, in Eritrean style from the other buildings. It is painted white, with green Venetian-style, arched windows and a balcony. A smaller and almost detached building by the side, around in German style, serves for the residence of the district warden. The Tselewidan is a small, one-story building, painted white. The (of the interior of which we gave an interesting room weeks ago.) It is a temporary place of worship until the great Temple shall be finished. A huge, oval-shaped building, the Tselewidan is capable of containing an enormous number of people. — At a recent census of the population of the town, more than 10,000 persons were counted there.

Each in all agricultural professions, and in all the occupations of life, the Mormon people present but very little material for the traveler to see. They are generally more contented with their lot than the people of other countries. A lot of grocers and peddlers, who are not the Mormons, but pay him in an order for the supplies, he stands on his store. Should I go around the groceries, he says the same way to C. for so many barrels of flour. Then, as there is very little trade with the Gentile world, there is an opportunity for the Mormons to accumulate money, and this is doubling the number of their great industry. Even here the railway has wrought a change, and the features of modern Mormonism in the shape of pretty women at the car windows smiling at a nation, offering pairs of well-kept gloves for sale.





MAIN STREET, LOOKING NORTH.

reckoned himself into the custody of the United States Marshal, in answer to the charge of murder, and is now held a prisoner in his own house. It is noted that he is apparently not at all distressed. The country visitors daily take cheerfully, and says he has no anxiety whatever.

trial of important cases now pending unless such an appropriation can be made. Although Saml. A. Tveit is now in his seventy-first year, he is both mentally and bodily as strong and hearty as in his youth. He was born in Ohio, and at first belonged to the Meth-



MAIN STREET, WEST SIDE.

odism and spirit of perseverance will stand him. How he accomplished the studies of his followers and found for them a New Jerusalem has been already related; but in spite of all he had done, his tyrannical disposition caused great dissatisfaction among a large portion of his sub-

scribes part by the direction of affairs. What Tveit's power would have been is evident, if only from the description given of him by Mr. Ray—"He has the look of a diabolical man, and the character of an absolute tyrant, and according to the saying of an alchemist, making



THE RESIDENCES OF BRIGHAM YOUNG AND DANIEL H. WELLS, MAIN STREET.

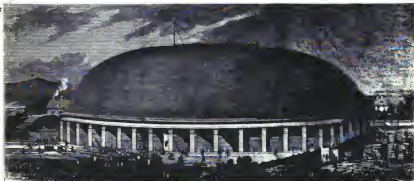
as to the result of the trial. It is probable that his trial will be postponed until March, unless some immediate provision is made at Washington for the expense of moving witnesses, etc. United States Attorney Hayes has suggested to the Attorney-General that it is useless to attempt the

same persuasion. Converted to the creed of the Latter Day Faith, he quickly rose to power, and at forty-five years of age was installed President of the Twelve Apostles. At the death of Joseph Smith he became the leader of the movement, a post for which his extraordinary dis-

cern, and a third party had been forced which demanded the separation between church and state, or, in other words, that the ecclesiastical rules, such as Tveit, his brother president, and the Twelve Apostles, should allow the lay portion of the community to play at least

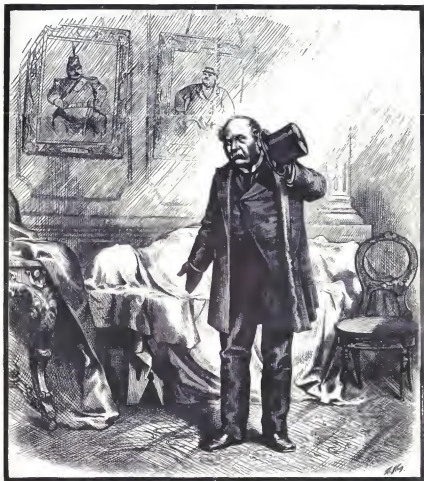
could join him, were he had made up his mind.

On other particulars regarding Tveit, Mr. Wallis and Gustav A. Harris, the other two presidents of the Church. The former is mayor of Utah and lieutenant-general of the Mormon militia.



THE TABERNACLE.

AMONG THE MORMONS—VIEW IN SALT LAKE CITY.



Mr. Davis Demurs Final (Kiss Ring Closed). "GOVE TO A HIGHER TRIBUNAL."

was presented with at any time within thirty days after the commission of the deed, he must have been convicted; the public mind was so intensely against him that he was in a condition, but when that order issued, thought came upon the people, the healthy reaction set in, and he was not only acquitted, but the jury, on the part of the public, originally so inclined against him, almost applauded him for the act. The reason the law gives for this discretionary power is that he is not a citizen of the State in which the crime was committed. It is no crime to give a victim upon the altar of public justice when man's trials are so bound that they can not give the prisoner's case their rational consideration which is his just right. This kind of Lynch law issued as a reference in this case is not in respect to this country, and I submit, therefore, with all respect, that if you decide that an opinion should be extended to the prisoner, you will keep this case until the latest moment from the court. The law never in this case is his trial, and it is impossible under the circumstances that you arrested this case, to consider it calmly and dispassionately. As an officer of the law, in the progress of this justice, if you think it would be wrong to the prisoner to hand over the case at once to the prosecuting officer, under your oath you are bound to resign it to that court, and you are bound to give

the prisoner an opportunity of his and impartial trial, which was not done in this case under the circumstances I have stated you against."

After some further discussion between Mr. McKim and Assistant Attorney General Stevens, the answer was that the matter be reconsidered. Mr. Stevens was then formally committed to the Judge to await the action of the Grand Jury, and the proceedings terminated.

In connection with this sketch of this deplorable tragedy we give the portrait of Mr. Davis as a young man, as when he first came to this country, in the year 1841. He received an excellent school education, and was accustomed to a life of study and industry. In early life he was fond of all kinds of athletic sports, and was considered a skilled gymnast.

At the age of eighteen he came to this city, where for several months he was employed as a clerk by a large grocery firm. He then entered into partnership with Mr. Brewster, and the firm of "Brewster & Brewster" became well known as an enterprising and highly successful house in the produce business. Mr. Brewster, who rapidly accumulated a very handsome fortune, was considered one of the shrewdest opera-

tors in the Produce Exchange, even before he became of age, and while his share of the business was considered in his father's name. It was not until shortly before his marriage that he perceived all his father's family to remove their residence from Philadelphia to this city.

Mr. Stevens's business connection with James H. Davis, was of recent date, and originated in the desire to obtain certain reductions in freight upon the Erie road for the products of his immense oil-works on Long Island. The connection proved to be a disastrous one for Stevens. For a time the two men were friendly and harmonious; a dispute arising between them in relation to a woman whose name is forgotten, they became hostile. First provoked, by help of legal sleight, to seize the oil-works under pretense of taking the property for sale, and not only keep possession of them, but continued to prosecute his former friend by every available means to the law. His demand for a change of ownership, and finally, after having him to the trial, was on the point, it is alleged, of procuring another indictment against him on a criminal charge. It is unnecessary to dwell on the series of legal proceedings which ended in the complete discomfiture of Stevens before the courts. On the very day of the shooting he retained a morning session in the Terrell Hotel

Court, and found himself at the end of his tether, while his antagonist was still as fresh as a rose, after such victory, and backed by an enormous supply of money.

Mr. Stevens is slightly built, of fine personal appearance, rather dark in complexion, and about five feet seven inches in height. His hair, which a couple of years ago was jet black, is now of an iron-gray color, and wears it not in a loose, wavy manner, but in a more of a stiff, straight manner. He was married about four years ago, and has one child, a daughter, who is now about eight years of age.

A CAR STORY.

Two following story, which tells rather adversely against the frequency of cabmen, is too good to be lost. Another in London was New York one these years ago to show themselves.

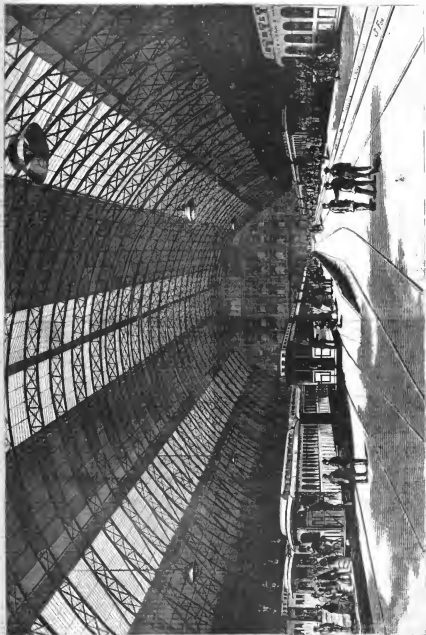
The driver of a four-wheeled London cab, proceeding on his way with a fare, and suddenly hearing the ringing of money inside the cab, he looked round, and discovered his fare on his knees at the bottom of the vehicle. Before he could inquire whether any thing had been lost, the gentleman called to the cabman to stop at the next public house—no longer that was one



THE GENEVA CONFERENCE—THE AMERICAN ARBITRATOR AND COCHISEL.—[See Page 107.]



GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW YORK.—EXTERIOR VIEW.—Panorama of C. & N. R. R., 10 Broadway.—(See Page 104.)



GRAND CENTRAL BUILDING, NEW YORK.—INTERIOR VIEW.—Perspective of Building, 1853. (See Page 104.)

on attention to the banking and the waiting-rooms are all that could be desired for comfort and convenience. The building is heated by steam, circulated through every part of it by about 75,000 feet of pipe. The extent of the three depots, by which these animals have a convenient entrance in this city, will be of great advantage to the traveling public.

A FEW WORDS ON MONKEYS.

True true monkeys are smaller and more numerous than the apes and baboons. Those with long tails and of common appearance may be taken anywhere either of the Old World or of the New, while those with prehensile tails are found in the ever-rolling forests of the New World. The natural food of monkeys is vegetable—fruit of all kinds, nuts, and even grass; but when disappointed they will eat almost any thing that

may be given to them. Monkeys exhibit a very exciting affection for their young; indeed, both the male and female were seen in two of feeding their young one—nursing it with much fondness, and when necessary it suckles. If accident and discomfort be proof to their strength. They may frequently be seen hanging from one to the other, and when the female has done showing her eggs, the male takes his turn in the work of affection.

One of the smallest of the monkeys is the little Marmoset, called *Callithrix* (*Pithecia*), which inhabits Brazil; the body measuring not more than seven inches, almost the tail is nearly half its length. The weight of this pretty little animal is about the same, and. The others of its kind, it lives on only on vegetables, but also on insects, the eggs of birds, and even, it is said, small birds. The doe is almost naked, of a dusky coloration, with a white upon above the nose. The long bushy tail is adorned with

silver-colored and black rings alternately. The whole are sharp, and the fingers resemble the toes of a squirrel. This monkey is an engaging, curious little creature, and is frequently kept as a pet. Its twinkling black eyes are out of a set of long white hair behind each. Marmoset monkeys are generally very anxious to their young. A pair of them which were kept in Paris many years ago had five young ones, the first born in Europe. The mother was rather cunning, and seemed soon to get tired of carrying them about, and when ill was the case she would hold on the little creature in their father, or would playfully put them on his back. The male monkey generally took them in his hands, and carried and played with them until they became very restless for food, when he gave them back to their mother.

The Lemurs and the Moquees may be regarded as the connecting link between the monkeys and the true quadrupeds. They have long

colled fingers, or gloves, from their nocturnal habits. They pass a considerable portion of the day in sleep, curled up like a ball, with their long tails wound around their limbs and around their necks. They live in troops more or less numerous, like the apes and the monkeys, on trees, and they climb with great celerity, and leap with as much force as frequently in the tree first as a single lemur. They feed on fruits, roots, and other things, and they carry the food to their mouths with their hands, like the apes. They are all inhabitants of Madagascar, but allied species are also found in Seychelles and other parts of India, in Ceylon, and in Java.

It may be well to put the reader on his guard as to some of the marvellous accounts of the doings of the monkey family which have been given by travelers, such as the following. The king of the jaguars was assembled together, and deliberated themselves from the attack of a wild cat—because bitten in the chest by throwing a stone of sand



"CHILDREN CRY FOR IT."

E. S. O. "IF YOU CAN STAND IT I CAN."

"It had been here several years, it has been the first of the system established by law and custom for making appointments, or the first of those who recommend for government positions persons not sufficiently well known to them personally, or who give letters indicating the character of officers whom without a proper sense of the grave responsibility which such a course devolves upon them. A civil service reform which can convert this into a mere device."—*Quaker's Messenger*.

THE RESUME OF

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.

Vol. XVI.—No. 789.]

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1872.

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DANGER AHEAD.

The artist here presents a vivid picture of a railway train in the narrowest part of a valley. The train is approaching a sharp curve, and the engine is just entering the curve. The passengers are looking out of the windows, and the conductor is standing on the platform, waving his hand. The scene is filled with a sense of urgency and danger.

beyond the range of vision; and a heroic man on the spot, and aware of the necessity of the approaching crisis, rushes forward to meet it and to warn the unsuspecting passengers of their imminent danger. He is bent upon a most important mission, and, oblivious of every thing else, pushes on, wildly waving his hat and hands, and calling at the top of his voice for the train to stop. In a moment the engine is in sight,

The signal of death is seen, and, quick as thought, both engine and train are engaged in a mighty effort to stop the train. The former man is seen with both hands employed—some upon the lever that stops off the train, and the other upon the lever which reverses the action of the driving-wheels. The frames are rapidly passing. As soon as the danger is observed, he gives the "down brakes" signal, and, then, springing aside with

the rapidity of lightning, seizes the wheel of the engine-brake, and, bracing himself for the work, brings off his strength to bring down the train. A few moments more and the train is at a standstill, just on the brink of the threatened danger. But it is not, thank God, the end of the train, and the brave men of the engine, and those who are up to them from within the cars in time for the great deliverance.



DAJGER AHEAD.—[DRAFT BY W. L. SHAW.]



A NEW YORK POLITICIAN'S RECEIPTS.—[Painted by W. J. HENNING.]

A NEW YORK POLITICIAN'S RECEIPTS.

There is not a politician who keeps "open house" on New-Year's Day, in any of the lower ranks, who will not appreciate the drawing which appears on this page. Especially in this time of the Tammany leaders on the metropolitan, it has become a custom for every man to fill every room again with callers of nearly every grade of life. The majority, however, are of the lower order, comprising gamblers, rowdies, butchers, waiters, clerks, reporters, retail butchers, and so on, common flounders. Many then come to call who would not dare so show themselves at the business door of the same house on any other day.

In one way or another of this sort has just presented himself with "T. H. Seymour" as the reason to give. The ladies and gentlemen present

are all evidently amazed, but when can the fair business do? What is bound to serve the interests of her husband, and to make no pleasant upon the subject, she is told on the complexion of the party were he to call. The man observed by the artist is not only one of the most characteristic features of a New-Year's Day in New York.

THE HON. S. S. COX.

THE HON. S. S. COX, M. C., was born in New-York City, September 30, 1821. His father, S. T. Cox, of New-York, was a painter, and a member of the Union League at New-York. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1855. He was a personal friend of Thomas Jefferson, and was elected to Congress in 1856, and died while

a member. The mother of S. S. Cox, was a daughter of Henry Jefferson, who was Treasurer of Ohio in 1810, and had a high reputation for piety. Mr. Cox attended the Ohio University at Athens, but subsequently became a student of Brown University, Providence, where he paid his expenses by means of literary labors, graduating with honor in the class of 1844. His attachment to Rhode Island was shown the other day in Congress when the statue of Roger Williams was proposed.

After studying law, and practicing the profession for two or three years, Mr. Cox went to Europe, and on his return published "The Black-eyes Abroad," a well-written and popular book. Returning in 1851, Mr. Cox became counsel and editor of the *Providence Journal*. He was the Democratic organ of the State. In 1853 he was ordered the secretaryship of Legation to Glasgow, but declined, being unable satisfactorily

to dispose of the *Statehouse*. Subsequently, in the same year, he accepted the secretaryship of Legation in Paris, but on account of ill health was compelled to resign. He was elected a Representative from the Columbia District in the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, and Thirty-eighth Congresses. During his Congressional career he has served as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and as one of the report of the Freedmen's Institution. He is still a member of the House. He was the assistant of his party for speaker against Mr. Colfax in the Thirty-ninth Congress. Although in the minority, he accomplished many reforms, especially as to the coin. On his motion, the Committee of Ways and Means was divided into three committees—Banking and Currency, Ways and Means, and Appropriations. He is now a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, as well as Education, and is charged

The present winter season has been one of the severest ever known on the Western coast—yet so thick, perhaps, in the frequency as in the violence of the storms which have been upon the head waters of territory lying between the mountains of Colorado and Wyoming and the western limits of Kansas and Nebraska. The winds blew a perfect hurricane at times, and the snow fell in such an extent as to impede almost entirely the many facts reported. Trains were blocked, passengers nearly frozen, mails delayed, and many a poor wanderer seeking his way to a Western home sent his death to the snow drift.

The most memorable of these storms began on the 21st of December, with results never to be forgotten by those who were unfortunate enough to encounter it. The depth of the fall in said to have been less than twelve inches, but the gale which swept on the following night swept it flurried through the shallow drifts, raising them up, and against the windward sides of the mountain, leaving great drifts and slides many feet in height, the snow being laid packed, it is almost the weight of one-half inch might almost be sufficient to prevent a mountain so far from any danger this fatal barrier.

Passengers who left San Francisco by rail on the 17th of the month did not reach Chicago till the 15th of January, thus spending twenty days on the route. The next two weeks saw no respite to time, and cheerful as long as to travel, when up to running clear through to New York the next part of the road, near Sherman, never made only four miles in twenty-four hours. Four times bound for

SNOW-BOUND ON THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.



THE SNOWSHEDS COVERED WITH SNOW.

the East, with over eight hundred passengers in all, were blocked at one time at nearly the same point. The passengers were chiefly of the first class, many of whom came from China or Japan by the Pacific mail steamer. Several distinguished persons were among the number. The destination was a series of serious attempts to rescue, and not a little profanity was indulged in by impatient ones. These gentlemen, harrying Eastward to be recalled, were especially ill-humored over their disappointment. If even the freight trains were not much better than others. At one time over two hundred cars, loaded with coal, were laid up on side tracks, waiting for an opportunity to get through, while at the same time several of four hundred car loads of freight were bound at Omaha in transit.

At the time of this writing, news comes from the West that a fresh tide has been taken, and snow-bound travel is particularly impeded. Every thing will be done, however, to reopen the road, specially for the accommodation of the public.

The pictures which are given on this page afford good illustrations of the blockade on the Central Pacific Railroad, and the efforts made by means of the time to clear the way. The snow-sheds are in the snow-covered with a burden which they are scarcely able to sustain, while the snow-plow, driven by four locomotives, is doing its utmost to accomplish a tremendous task. May we not look forward to the time when a winter's journey to and from the Pacific may be accomplished with as much ease and speed as in any other season of the year?



THE SNOW-PLOW CLEARING THE WAY.



IN TRINITY CHURCH-YARD.—DRAWN BY DON EYING, JR.—[SEE PAGE 126.]



CINCINNATI.
H. G. THE FARMER RECEIVED THE NOMINATION FROM H. G. THE ELECTOR.



MONITOR HARRIET, AT LEAGUE ISLAND, PENNSYLVANIA.—[FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY R. NEWELL & CO., PHILADELPHIA.]

THE MONITORS AT LEAGUE ISLAND.

THERE are fifty-four bearded monitors now in the service of the United States, none of them are gray vessels, and others destined merely for harbor or coast defense. Of this number the majority are anchored at New Orleans and other convenient points, and the remaining twenty-five in the Delaware River, off League Island. Of the latter perhaps two-thirds are in effort to command, while the rest are almost ready to drop in place, owing to the poor quality of the work-work used in their construction.

The League Island fleet, but been admirably sketched by our artist, as may be seen in the illustration on this page. The first picture represents the fleet in position in Western Harbor, and the second the operation of towing the aging vessels from their anchorage. Very few of the fleet of these monitors have been ordered into commission for service in Cuban waters, and are now lying at the Philadelphia Navy yard, under-

going the necessary repairs to fit them for use. The names of the vessels are the *Conanicut*, *Monitor*, *Wyandott*, *Forest*, and *Agassiz*, each one of which carries two fifteen-inch guns of superior pattern. The *Wyandott* and *Agassiz* have never been in battle, but the others have brilliant war records. In the *Monitor* hangs the credit of being the only vessel whose guns penetrated the iron sides of the rebel iron *Tennessee* in the memorable engagement in Mobile Bay, thus disabling the enemy, and enabling him to hoist the white flag. The *Conanicut*, with the *Agassiz*, did excellent service at Fort Fisher, where both vessels proved themselves formidable antagonists.

TOWING THE MONITORS.

There is always something stuporously touching in a graveyard in the midst of a crowded city. The robes of many faithful, the sugar driving, the rich of widows, the clamor of trade

as it rushes to its silver, and in such still more solitary and quiet the scenes dedicated to a last repose. Amidst the waving foliage, the grassy lawn, the ringing wind, and the first language of the country, it might be noted to be down and be at rest; but here, where all is quiet and movement, we are almost startled to encounter the silence of the tomb. Yet the city church-yard has its own working and peculiar charm. It already belongs to no other generation, and must soon pass wholly away. Its crowded monuments are surely all crumbling beneath the touch of time. Its last habitations are nearly all numbered. It has like a powerful nerve by the rapid flow of life, in which these ambitious and eager spirits may once their own reality, and human joys and sorrows with their being here. Its green and mossy grave-lawn, even to breast with the sweet flowers. The winds of winter seem to hush their hardness as they sigh among the trees that watch over its repose.

For have passed the street and crowding monuments of Trinity Church-yard without

having defined into a monotonous reflection. It was laid out in the earliest period, and every thing around it indicates its antiquity. It is filled, as a whole, in our illustration on page 121, with broken tombstones, faded lawns, trees, and neglected graves. At first it was in the country, and no one probably supposed, a century ago, that the city would ever grow so rapidly on the moral present. But with freedom came a rapid growth. It all seems to be the center of the commerce of a nation; and today the crowded grave-yard, where sleep many a hero of trade. It is now within reach, but possibly there may be some in its crumbling stones that are monuments, beyond which the day of conquest, and hence of their small hands, are that are not wholly neglected by the change that pass with it in its life.

In Trinity Church-yard may be constantly seen, on the days, this group of three or four being over its sacred sleep, or resting the faded monuments in its aged stone. Children



REMOVING SEA-GOING MONITORS FROM THEIR ANCHORAGE IN THE DELAWARE, OFF LEAGUE ISLAND.—[FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY T. H. BATES.]

THE PUBLISHER OF

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THE VALENTINE.

Let those who make the mistake of supposing that the custom of sending valentines has fallen into disuse, beware of the busy pressman, whose tired hands may send to the printer's the message of love from his pen to the printer's press. It is true that the higher class of society has almost abandoned this art of literature, and

many of the middle class have done the same, but this fact has not in the least diminished the demand. The sale of the leading dailies in this city and elsewhere is larger than ever, we are told, and the Post-office returns from this source are enormous. The character of the trade has greatly changed, however, in point of which one would only refer to the numerous dailies in our city windows. Instead of the dilly dally sheet with modest love-verse and in verse, we

have scarcely any thing but the coarsest satire with vulgar verse. Unfortunately the circulation of these is the price is not limited to the degraded classes whose taste are gratified by their perusal, but are sent under cover of the mails into many a household where ladies are shocked by their reception.

There is also a bright side to the picture. The number of those who still cling to the time-honored custom is, indeed, few, compared with

the mass who have abandoned it, but they have no expensive subscriptions, and are not bound to make terms of them, for they are of an unassuming character. There are also valentines, with such the memory of the friend:

"Valentine, I'll be all right at last!
Long may you last!—I'm a good girl!
Valentine is my name, I'm a good girl!
God's own lady! Valentine's day!"

To this class belongs the following illustration.



THE VALENTINE.—(Drawn by W. L. HERRICK.)



"GET TREE BEHIND ME, (MR.) SATAN!"—[See Page 141.]

Wife (with angry howl). "IN SATAN TRAVEL THE HARDEST PART OF MATRIMONY WAS FOLLOW YOUR FOOTSTEPS."

THE ONONDAGA INDIANS.—[FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY RAPHAEL & ALBERT.]



THE METHODIST CHURCH.

Recent sales north of the flourishing city of Syracuse, on the borders of Onondaga Creek, in a beautiful hill-country plain, the wide in its dominion a valley from the last remnants of the historic Five Nations. The Methodists have gained away; the Episcopal and Catholic are now only names as their names are permanent by two flourishing centers in Central New York; and the Onondaga have gained more than others by having their total dependence on the country which extends all pages lines of piety and order in the red of respect for Christianity. The Onondaga nation and nation, and, in proportion, in its acquisition of Christianity, however. Last summer the Onondaga held an agricultural fair, at which the exhibition of domestic products was such as to compare favorably with that in any of the surrounding counties populated exclusively by the white race. On this occasion the two most distinguished speakers present, Bishop Doane and ex-Governor Seymour, found it difficult to see some which, without being flattered, should be just, to describe their appreciation of the pure service of the tribe to the American race, and its present highly prosperous,



EPISCOPAL CHAPEL.



OFFERING THE SACRIFICE.



CAPTAIN GEORGE.

activity, and encouraging condition. Perished in the midst of the white race, the Onondaga have shown that there is a possibility of the Indian yielding to the power of civilized agriculture. They have also schools and churches. The one school for Christian civilization are shown in our engraving, and are respectively the Onondaga Methodist Episcopal Church and Episcopalian Chapel, the latter being recently dedicated for its support by five hundred acres donated with the Episcopalian Church in Syracuse, who have assisted the audience among the Indians of a faithful minister, the Rev. Mr. Brewster. This is the bright side of Onondaga history, but as traces of paganism may be found in forms of civilization that claim to be more advanced, it is not surprising to find some portion of those ancestral Indians clinging tenaciously to the barbarism of their ancestors. The last of an illustrious line of chiefs, Captain George, the head chief of the tribe, holds the faith of his fathers with the same tenaciousness with which, in the year of 1712, he not only and his Indians in favor of the latter, but on one occasion, without any delay, he cut out hundred and fifty acres in order to being important information to the American army. A single section of Captain George, its type of the red man when he was whole, "but while he was every himself the last leading page of his race, he ran out, like Lewis and Clark, a solitary man in the forest, for he is surrounded with the face of his people and the report of all his white neighbors.

In accordance with a custom which reaches back into the dimness of Indian myths, the Onondaga held a solemn ceremonial service during the moon passing over month of February. This was the great "Sacrifice of the White Tree" took place on the 14th of January, and as a contribution to the history of American paganism, we have secured a graphic picture of the



THE CHRISTIAN FAMILY.



SKATING IN THE CENTRAL P



—DRAWN BY JULIO TAVERNEZ.—(SEE PAGE 146.)



NEW-YEAR'S DAY IN JAPAN—GIRLS DRESSED AS BOYS.

to service during the Southern rebellion. It was recovered by the holder of the clergy's long movement, and is of the finest Waverley gown. It is there done that in length, of graceful proportions, and for solidity and costume severely composed by any in the country. It would be a source of regret to any one who saw it—volunteers from our side were with a total of 650 men, 100 of whom served in the war. Besides the names of the deceased heroes, there is this simple inscription on the front of the shield:

"To the memory of the brave Volunteers of Cross Point, who gave their lives as a sacrifice for their Country and Humanity, in the maintenance of the Great Principles of Justice, this monument is erected by their grateful fellow-citizens."

THE CORNELL MEMORIAL TABLET.

In connection with the history of tablet inscriptions in the city of New York, the names are very numerous than that of the late WILLIAM W. CORNELL. The first money which he earned,

when a poor lad, was devoted to the cause of spreading the Gospel of Christ, and from that time until the day of his death which was nearly two years ago, he never ceased in the good work. Thousands of dollars were thus bestowed by him yearly, and he was never known to turn any money away when claims were made to be entertained. Of late years he was especially devoted to the interests of the New York City Sunday-School and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for some time was its honored president. Under the auspices of this society he built the Perry Street Methodist Episcopal Church, at his own expense, and also contributed liberally toward its support. In grateful recognition of his magnanimous aid, of which we give a picture on page 147, has been placed on the wall of the chapel, bearing the simple inscription:

"To Memory of Wm. W. Cornell,
Born Jan. 1st, 1811; died Mar. 11, 1878;
who was ever true to God."

The stone is of an elaborate kind, and was designed and executed by F. W. WALLACE.



NEW-YEAR'S DAY IN JAPAN—THE MERCHANTS IN PROCESSION.

son, & Co., of this city. The entire expense connected therewith was borne by Mr. HARRY WILLIAMS, a personal friend of the deceased.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY IN JAPAN.

The observance of New-Year's Day in Japan is hailed by the people with great joy, and is the occasion of the greatest festivity of a twelve-month. It commences on the first day of the first month, which, owing to the variations of the common year calendar, may correspond with the beginning of our February, or may be as late as our April. The festival processions, ceremonies, and amusements are of infinite diversity, but all are picturesque and pleasant. They are enjoyed by people of all classes, of both sexes, and of all ages, with peace and equal gladness with the slight exception of those who have not the ability to make the impressive payment of money debts on New-Year's Eve.

Our illustrations on this page present a fair view of some of the most interesting features of

the celebration in Yokohama. The first sketch represents a company of little girls dressed as boys, engaged in simple but pretty theatrical performances. Every boy and girl from seven to thirteen years of age, must take part in these amusements. The performers are gathered into small companies, attended by their parents, friends, and servants. They are conducted through the streets with flags and music in the form of one of the temporary shikari. A few hours are not together, with bands upon them for a range, passed streets of paper are put up for the scenery and decorations of the little theatre and is a few minutes all is ready. The performance seldom takes more than a quarter of an hour, but to make up the few minutes of children has furnished another company to come, and the amusements is repeated to a fresh audience. This will take place ten or twelve times over in the formation of a day. When the younger children are tired, their mothers or nurses take them up and let them to rest in the palanquin, or carry them home. One conspicuous figure in the scenery is



NEW-YEAR'S DAY IN JAPAN—THE DOG OF HIMURA.

THE ISSUES OF

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

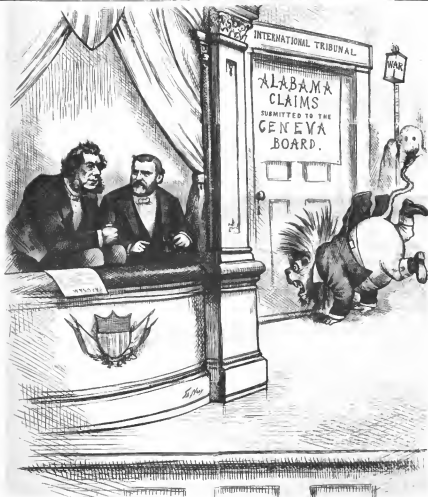
A
JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

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"WELL ROARED, LION," AND "WELL SHONE, MOON!"

Lion. "You may now, perchance, both quake and tremble here,
When Lion rough in wildest rage doth roar."—*Shakespeare.*



RICKING TO A FIRM IN NEW YORK.—DANCE AT THOMAS WATTS.—(See Page 106.)



TAKING VIBES FROM THE CALF.—DRAWN BY FRANK FOL.—[SEE PAGE 112.]



VIBES IN THE KITCHEN.—DRAWN BY FRANK FOL.—[SEE PAGE 112.]



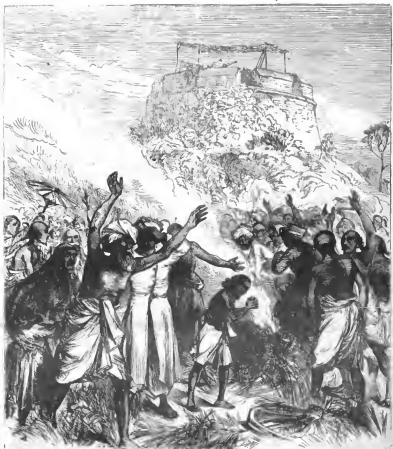
STARTLED AT LAST.—Shown in Park Passages—(from page 160.)



UNPLEASANT REFLECTION



SLAUGHTER OF BUFFALOES ON THE PLAINS.—DRAWN BY THOMAS R. DAVIS.—[See Page 165.]



THE BRITISH ECLIPSE EXPECTATION IN INDIA—INCIDENT AT BAKUL.—[See Page 158.]



ENTRANCE TO THE ANCIENT JEWISH CATACOMBS AT ROME.—[See Page 171.]



A MIDNIGHT SLEEP.—(See Poem on Page 174.)

OLIVER TWIST AND THE JEW.

We are not better than the Mr. Brown's fine fellow than by giving the same from "Oliver Twist" which is so graphically described. Master Bates and the "Annie Ladger," our readers will remember, had brought in a supply of stolen handkerchiefs, which Fagin the Jew had pronounced "very good ones indeed."

succession, leaving old Fagin to give Oliver his last lesson in picking pockets.

"There, my dear," said Fagin. "That's a pleasant job, isn't it? They have gone out for the day."

"Have they done work, Sir?" inquired Oliver.

"Yes," said the Jew; "that is, unless they should unexpectedly come across any when they

"Yes, Sir," said Oliver.

"But if you can take it out, without my looking it, as you see them do when we were in play this morning."

Oliver held up the bottom of the pocket with one hand, so he had room the Ladger hold it, and drew the handkerchief lightly out of it with the other.

"It is gone!" cried the Jew.

Oliver's pocket in play had to do with his chance of being a great man. But, thinking that the Jew, being so much his master, would know best, he followed him quietly to the table, and was more deeply involved in his new study.

The wonderful number of the weekly number, and the fact they have taken on the public, are evident by the citizens and increasing demand for new editions. In answer to the demand



OLIVER TWIST AND FOGGIE THE JEW.—(Drawing by John Everett, etc.)

best body reached. "So the matter shall be picked out with a needle, and we'll wash Oliver how to do it. Shall we, Oliver, sir?" "If you please, Sir," replied the innocent lad, who had not yet discovered that he had fallen into a vice of thieving.

After a little game of playing pickpocket, in which the Jew played the part of a merciful old gentleman, and was generously robbed by the two young thieves, the latter went out on a predatory

are out; and they won't laugh it, if they do, my dear, depend upon it. Make up your mind, my dear. Make up your mind, leaving the five-shilling on the bench to add force to his words. "So many things they had you, and take their advice in all matters—especially the Duke, sir, my dear. He'll be a great man himself, and will make you one too, if you take counsel by him. Is my handkerchief hanging out of my pocket, my dear? and the Jew, sniggering short.

"Here it is, Sir," said Oliver, showing it in his hand.

"You're a clever boy, my dear," said the playful old gentleman, passing Oliver on the handkerchief. "I never saw a sharper lad. Here's a shilling for you. If you go on in this way, you'll be the greatest man of the time. And now come here, and I'll show you how to take the marks out of the handkerchiefs."

"Clear wondered what picking the old gen-

Man, Harrow & Broomer have commenced the publication of a "Gleaned Edition," remarkable both for character and design, profusely and beautifully illustrated from designs drawn expressly for it. The first volume, "Oliver Twist," has just been issued, and will be followed in quick succession by "Martin Chuzzlewit" and other novels. The elegance and cheapness of this edition will win for them new admirers in thousands of households.



MODERN MONACHISM IN ENGLAND—THE MONASTERY OF MOUNT ST. BERNARD.

A MODERN ENGLISH MONASTERY.

Now the last remarkable among the varied religious phenomena of the present day is the sudden and widely spread revival of monachism in England. The spread of these various monasteries have been particularly noticeable in that country, thanks to the official manner in which the orders for their suppression were

annulled by Thomas Cromwell, at that time favorite minister of Henry VIII. Not content, availing themselves of the spirit of religious toleration which has become a characteristic of the generosity of English people, the Benedictines, Dominicans, Capuchins, Augustines, Carmelites, and other leading monastic organizations connected with the Roman Church, have re-constituted themselves in various parts of the

kingdom, frequently choosing in their choice of localities the same good towns and boroughs that were displayed by their predecessors in the days of old.

Among these establishments stands the Abbey at Monastery of Mount St. Bernard situated in Chesham Forest, Lancashire, of which an engraving will be found on this page. The buildings are situated by monks belonging

to the Cistercian order, a branch of the Benedictines, and so called from their first monastery having been founded about 1090. In the Forest of Chesham (see Latin Chronicle), five miles from Elyon, the founder of the new order living on English soil, one Thomas Blaisie, who had acquired a reputation for sanctity and great learning.

The English monastery of Mount St. Bernard



YON, THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S ELEPHANT, ON BOARD THE "GALATHEA."—(See Page 178.)

THE BRIDGE OF

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

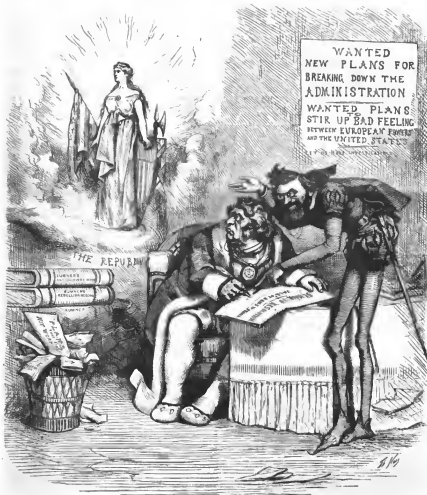
A
JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

Vol. XVI—No. 703.]

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1872.

STANDARD COPY FOR THE
[SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE]

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KNIGHTS OF THE KIDNEY AT WORK FOR DESTRUCTION.
A BID FOR THE GERMAN VOTE.



FRUIT-CARRIERS GOING TO JERUSALEM.—[See Page 185.]

BROADWAY DURING A THAW.

The illustration on this page requires no explanation for New Yorkers, but such of our country readers as have never experienced the inconvenience of a slide across Broadway when that magnificent thoroughfare resembles a river of mud and slush should understand that our finest Commissioners generally content himself in winter time with having the heavy falls of

reaching almost to the knees, defy the dash. It sometimes happens that a delivery boy, with his basket down to get into a horse car, where there is no clear way of reaching it, but the public policeman is on such occasions always on hand. The illustration represents such a scene on Broadway, near Twenty-fourth Street. A number of this famous Broadway boys is here seen carrying a young lady in a horse-car. It will not be out of place here to state that the

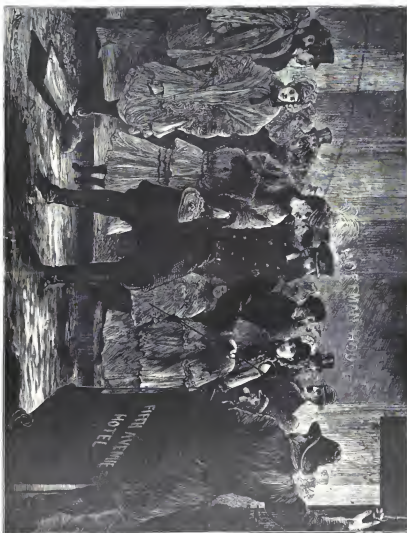
JERUSALEM FRUIT-CARRIERS.

The scenery around the ancient city of Jerusalem, viewed from the Mount of Olives, appears like a dreary landscape of barren hills and rocks traversed by dry ravines. One looks from casual observation among the barbers, where vineyards have infested a ridge and more greenery into the following soil, than are green and heads upon where green and fruit trees flourish.

At Beulah, between Jerusalem and the sea, the verdure of the fields, diversified with flowers of every kind, is described as a charming scene, at least in the season of spring. The neighborhood of Solomon's Pools, on the southeast side of Jerusalem, with Wady Ezzar, the supposed site of the garden of Eden, is a spot not less attractive.

The winter at Jerusalem is so mild that in places sheltered by the rocks, as here, the

A BROADWAY INCIDENT IN A FETTERED STATE.—[Taken at Beulah.]



spoke shivered into great heaps along either side of the snow, and when the mild weather came these flows came heavy and, and found the streets with thick white dunes. New York, however, is not a dirty city. The sidewalks are always clean, and to think that the sidewalks and the dirty dressed can permeate the principal thoroughfares without calling them filthy. Many persons of both sexes go out to walk prepared for the worst, and with their India rubber boots,

most of the R. W. S. are all over six feet high, and well proportioned. They are generally head-pieces, and they are always polite to the ladies, especially to those who are young and pretty. There is no doubt that the members of the R. W. S. have no eyes for ladies in need of assistance in getting across the street. But we have very many of devotion to narrow old ladies which leads us to regard such complaints as unfounded.

It is certain that this very district was mainly blessed with an abundant growth of all that the earth can yield in that delightful climate to furnish enjoyment to human beings. The names of the town and village—such as Beulah, which means the house of prayer; Bethlehem, the house of Eph. Jerusalem, the city of peace; and Kirjath-Jearim, the town of grain, called by the Arabs now Kirjath-Ezrah, or the town of grapes—were the former names of the land.

orange, deer, horses, oxen, poultry, cattle, sheep, goats, geese, and other fowl being plenty require no sowing or rearing. The olive and the mulberry will grow on the Mount of Olives. The vineyard, the pomegranate, the apple, the quince, and the plum, as well as the tree, which might be called cedar, a tall evergreen tree, are found in there as they did of yore. The tree of figs—often shown in the illustration on page 186, growing from the ruins



CATACOMBS OF ST. THRASO AND ST. SATURNUS.

ARCOSOLIUM IN THE CATACOMBS OF ST. CALISTUS.
VIEWS IN THE CATACOMBS AT ROME.—[See Page 194.]

IDOLATRY AT ROME.

THE RAMBINO AT THE ARA CELL.

One of the most striking of the lingering idolatries of Europe is the adoration of the image at Rome. It has the favor of some old ladies or Latin superstitious, and seems to have ingrafted itself upon Christianity from the ancient and remote forms of the pagan faith. The Ro-

manian and women, and several bishops, have already had the image, and were taking it from under the wing and the shepherd, here it is in a solemn procession through the crowd to present it to the faithful people.

Stories from the Catacombs and the ignorant credence of the city induce the priests in adoring the given image. The Roman Church has not abolished the worship of the Basilina: pope and

one of the great phetivies; for the ignorant priests are taught to bring their sick to be cured, say their benediction, and inspire in healing virtue. The Basilina, it is said, never on a larger occasion than any other medical practitioner at Rome.

Common schools, however, have recently been introduced into the poor city, and it is probable that the adoration of the image will cease. If Rome is advanced, its sins will be vanishing.

THE CATACOMBS.

Often the wanderer on the Roman Campagna is surprised by a deep pit or cavern in the sandy soil, such as the one in the middle of the image. These are the Catacombs, where many have been buried in the earth since the earliest times; the earth is believed to be a sort of prison, and the dead are said to be



THE RAMBINO IN THE CHURCH OF ARA CELL, ROME.

also is an infant Christ wrapped in swaddling clothes. On Epiphany eve it is exhibited in the Church of Ara Cell in a kind of puppet-show. The image is covered with gems; the shepherd, king, and saint are represented in little figures sitting in a row, and the crowd, chiefly from the country, fills the church to witness the ceremony. Mothers bring their infants to gaze at the glittering old, silver medals and paper prints, and the

crowd has its support. The procession of monks, priests, and bishops moves with solemn and imposing solemnity the streets of Ara Cell. The little crowd of children has become one of the favorite sights of Rome. But of all the visions of the Basilina its healing powers are most prized. It was carried, the priests relate, from the wood of Mount Olives, was pointed by St. Lewis, and must have initiated the medical pro-

The Basilina must be cut up for bleeding wounds, and its relic of an oak and pine be finished to seek some more honest means of living. One hope they still remain for the Roman people. The Basilina has been carried to the great church among us where faith is not shaken by the suspension of the blood of St. Jovian, and who, when the Basilina is brought from the Holy City, may merchandise it to New York.

Some instances of miracles who have fallen or escaped from one of these pits and have been and finished in the labyrinth first to one has yet ever perfectly explained. Their bones have been found mixed with those of the martyrs. But to the only Christian these early remains were often means of safety in moments of persecution, and of perfect worship in the early years of the triumph of their faith. When the

"Is this good temper, and the it natural-
ly low level change a woman can give you
any?"

"Why not count down along with me and
you'll see."

"When do you go?"

"By the 25th next to-morrow. I shall ar-
rive at Moscow by four o'clock, and reach the Ca-
ca to to-morrow."

"You expect you?"

"Only so far that I have telegraphed a line to
say the going down will be 'goodly' before I
get to Constantinople. I don't know how far
where that is, but it's enough when they under-
stand it to be sure."

"I'll go with you."

"Will you really?"

"Yes, I will. I'll see you on such an arrival as
you see, because that requires a month (which)
two, but I'll remember, Master Card—U
remember."

"I suppose you know there is no money."

"I should think money more or less a matter of
course, and it's known to all who have seen
such a small fortune. I'm an old-world traveler,
and when I play dummy there's nothing I don't
know that at no time as such small things as
my person's hand."

"I imagine you will not be dissatisfied to
that way?"

"I've got enough to come through with—that
is, the thing can be done if there are no exten-
sions."

"Does one have to have?"

"I don't know that. If I were only ask and
have, I should like to be tempted."

"I have on such condition. I don't believe that
the fortune-telling man will be able to do so
well as to make the real thing of his craft and
his financial means."

"Perhaps I've an intellectual reason, then,"
grinned out Lockwood, "for I know how
I shall like to spend this money. I don't know
I suppose I shall have to live on a many things."

"I can be done."

"Perhaps it may. I should have said."

"I can be done to the point."

"I can be done to the point."

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"I can be done to the point."

"Yes, papa, I am sure of two favours."

"The first is that I don't want any more of your
money. There is no such great friendship
between us that he need come all this way to
be so kind."

"Considering the trouble that he has had, it is
very kind of you to say so."

"Yes, papa, I am sure of two favours."

"The second is that I don't want any more of
your money. There is no such great friendship
between us that he need come all this way to
be so kind."

"Yes, papa, I am sure of two favours."

"The third is that I don't want any more of
your money. There is no such great friendship
between us that he need come all this way to
be so kind."

"Yes, papa, I am sure of two favours."

"The fourth is that I don't want any more of
your money. There is no such great friendship
between us that he need come all this way to
be so kind."

"Yes, papa, I am sure of two favours."

"The fifth is that I don't want any more of
your money. There is no such great friendship
between us that he need come all this way to
be so kind."

"Yes, papa, I am sure of two favours."

"The sixth is that I don't want any more of
your money. There is no such great friendship
between us that he need come all this way to
be so kind."

"Yes, papa, I am sure of two favours."

"The seventh is that I don't want any more of
your money. There is no such great friendship
between us that he need come all this way to
be so kind."

"Yes, papa, I am sure of two favours."

"The eighth is that I don't want any more of
your money. There is no such great friendship
between us that he need come all this way to
be so kind."

"Yes, papa, I am sure of two favours."

"The ninth is that I don't want any more of
your money. There is no such great friendship
between us that he need come all this way to
be so kind."

"Yes, papa, I am sure of two favours."

"The tenth is that I don't want any more of
your money. There is no such great friendship
between us that he need come all this way to
be so kind."

"Yes, papa, I am sure of two favours."

"The eleventh is that I don't want any more of
your money. There is no such great friendship
between us that he need come all this way to
be so kind."

"Yes, papa, I am sure of two favours."

"The twelfth is that I don't want any more of
your money. There is no such great friendship
between us that he need come all this way to
be so kind."

"Yes, papa, I am sure of two favours."

"The thirteenth is that I don't want any more of
your money. There is no such great friendship
between us that he need come all this way to
be so kind."

"Yes, papa, I am sure of two favours."

"The fourteenth is that I don't want any more of
your money. There is no such great friendship
between us that he need come all this way to
be so kind."

"Yes, papa, I am sure of two favours."

"The fifteenth is that I don't want any more of
your money. There is no such great friendship
between us that he need come all this way to
be so kind."

"Yes, papa, I am sure of two favours."

"The sixteenth is that I don't want any more of
your money. There is no such great friendship
between us that he need come all this way to
be so kind."

"Yes, papa, I am sure of two favours."

"The seventeenth is that I don't want any more of
your money. There is no such great friendship
between us that he need come all this way to
be so kind."

"Yes, papa, I am sure of two favours."

"The eighteenth is that I don't want any more of
your money. There is no such great friendship
between us that he need come all this way to
be so kind."

"Yes, papa, I am sure of two favours."

"The nineteenth is that I don't want any more of
your money. There is no such great friendship
between us that he need come all this way to
be so kind."

"Yes, papa, I am sure of two favours."

"The twentieth is that I don't want any more of
your money. There is no such great friendship
between us that he need come all this way to
be so kind."

"Yes, papa, I am sure of two favours."

"The twenty-first is that I don't want any more of
your money. There is no such great friendship
between us that he need come all this way to
be so kind."

"Yes, papa, I am sure of two favours."

"The twenty-second is that I don't want any more of
your money. There is no such great friendship
between us that he need come all this way to
be so kind."

"Yes, papa, I am sure of two favours."

"The twenty-third is that I don't want any more of
your money. There is no such great friendship
between us that he need come all this way to
be so kind."

HOME AND FOREIGN GOSPEL.

From the *London Times* of the 25th, we
have the following news from the home and
foreign press.

A large hall dedicated to the purpose of
the London Convention, and the London Convention
will be held in the hall.

The London Convention will be held in the
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ELECTRIC ILLUMINATION OF LIGHT-HOUSES.

The illustration on this page shows a new application of electric illumination to light-houses, which promises to greatly increase the efficiency of these edifices against the dangers of wrecks and reefs. This use of electricity was first suggested by Professor Fabry about seven years ago, and since that time a series of practical

works has been carried on in England, with the view of testing its efficacy. About a year ago a revolving light-houses was established with great results at the mouth of the Tyne, and on last New Year's Day it was also in operation at the South Foreland light-house, which are situated between Dover and Deal, where it is expected to be of immense aid to seamen, owing to its position with regard to the opposite coast of France, the approaches

to the North Sea, and the mouth of the Thames. The completion of these works establishes a series of light-houses, the upper two being those of Liverpool and Cape Gairnes.

The South Foreland light-house, established in 1614, and since 1770, was, when, up to the present time (with the exception of a few weeks about thirteen years ago, when the electric light was temporarily discontinued) they have been illuminated with oil. The towers are

well sunk in the chalk 200 feet deep. The water is quite fresh, but it is seriously affected by the tide. During each flood tide the water is quite dry, but through each side of the tower is an abundant supply of water. In case of accident there is an effective oil lamp always ready to take the place of the electric light; but the machinery is so simple and easily managed that there is hardly a possibility of derangement.

The advantages of the electric light over that

ANTELOPE, HUNTING WITH CHEETAHS.

This "hunting cheetah," trained for hunting the antelope in India, belongs to the Imperial Rifle, but differs from the common leopard and panther in many respects. He stands proportionately higher on his legs, and is of a lighter build. His color is a pale yellow, and his spots are circular and equally distributed over the



THE ELECTRIC LIGHT AT THE SOUTH FORELAND, ENGLAND.

and approaches have been carried on in England, with the view of testing its efficacy. About a year ago a revolving light-houses was established with great results at the mouth of the Tyne, and on last New Year's Day it was also in operation at the South Foreland light-house, which are situated between Dover and Deal, where it is expected to be of immense aid to seamen, owing to its position with regard to the opposite coast of France, the approaches

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LOOSING THE CHEETAH.

is enabled to turn as speed wonderfully quickly, whisking this monster round as a gyrfalcon does in following the double of a bird hawk. The animal is, in fact, extremely adapted for speed, and with his great looking face, showing upon the skin pattern is always jerking, swaying and snoring movements, and great velocity up to 200 yards, forms about as terrible an animal as a pair could possibly hold with him.

The method of conducting the sport is as follows: one or more cheetahs may be used, but whenever the teacher, such is carried as a particular cart with a driver and two keepers. Any one wishing to see the fun may also sit on the

cart, "cheetah permitting." In the cheetah two cheetahs and carts are represented. The latter are light frame-works of wood and rope, constructed so that while the hunting party sit on the flat top above, the dead game may be carried in a kind of cage below. The cheetah is filled with a leather bag, called a "sack," and secured at the sides of the cart with ropes passed from a collar round his neck. The keepers take nothing with them but a knife each and a large wooden staff.

A herd of deer being discovered, the cart is carefully driven up to the forward of them, advantage being taken of any ground which may

favor the approach of the cheetah. The deer are accustomed to see the carts and carts of the exhibitors in the field, and, unless something unusual strikes their eyes, will allow the party to approach within easy or easy yards. The leather bag is then slipped off, and the cheetah's head turned in the direction of the herd.

The glare of the sun, after the reduced darkness of the bag, makes the animal blink and stare for a moment, and then the deer catching his eye, he drops from the cart, and, according as the ground favors him or not, looks up or crouches toward them. Arriving within what he considers his starting distance—that is to say, at not

the least as possible—he singles out the largest buck, and, to use a slang but expressive phrase, "lets on to him." The buck strikes every nerve for dear life, but, however fast he may be, at the first moment behind him a fine start, it is a hopeless struggle from the first. At such a time the cheetah's back is more astonishing. The buck, although going at his best pace, appears to be scarcely moving, giving the race, often carried away by spectators, that he is pushed with ease. The buck in his game makes a snort, the cheetah responds, the buck crouches, and the cheetah—a line of the latter's paw, a cloud of dust, a confusion of legs, and the buck is on his back,



CAUGHT.

HUNTING ANTELOPES WITH CHEETAHS IN INDIA.

THE EDITOR OF

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

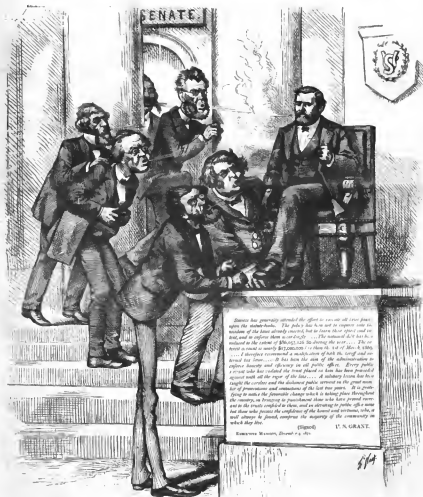
A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

VOL. XVI.—No. 794.

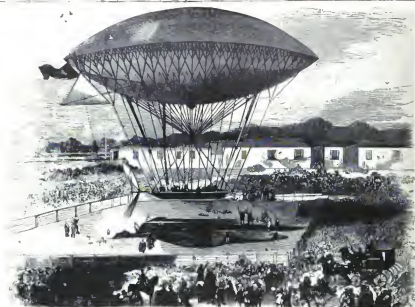
NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1872.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT.
PRICE TEN CENTS.]

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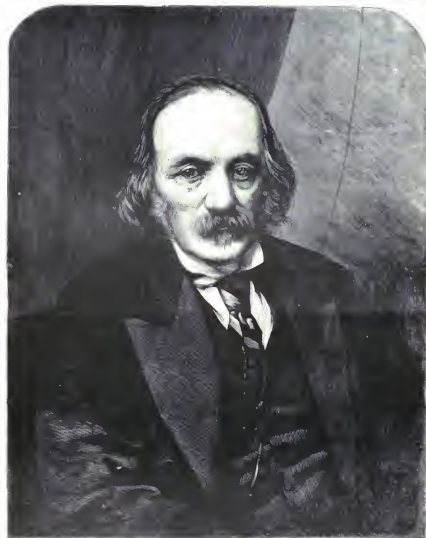
WHAT THE SENATORIAL CABAL CAN NOT "BLOW OVER."



A NEW BALLOON—DEPARTURE FROM PARIS ON THE TRIAL TRIP.—[See Page 214.]



VALUATING THE FUR.—DRAWN BY DR. ESTESS, JUN.—[See Page 214.]



PROFESSOR RICHARD OWEN, F.R.S.

PROFESSOR OWEN, F.R.S.

Two eminent natural philosophers, who held the office of Superintendent of the departments of Zoology, Geology, and Mineralogy in the British Museum, and Professor of Physiology in the Royal Institution, was born at Lancaster in 1800. He was educated at the University of Cambridge, and adopted the profession of a surgeon. But he soon found employment in pursuing the catalogue of the collections in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons. There resided a great variety of specimens of comparative anatomy and physiology, especially of zoology, in which his researches as a scientific inquirer were thus early directed. In 1830 he was appointed Bursar, Professor of the college, and Conservator of its museum. Among

his first published treatises was a memoir on the "Mammalian Pouches," introduced in 1832; but his memoir on a gigantic extinct species of stork, the *Megafalcon*, which appeared ten years later, gained him the highest British celebrity as fossil organic remains. A work on "Osteology," on the comparative structure and arrangement of the parts of animals, had already gained approval. Mr. Owen became more widely known by his popular books, entitled the "History of British Fossil Mammals and Birds" and the "History of British Fossil Reptiles," which appeared from 1846 to 1850. But, at the same time, he published his two courses of lectures on the comparative anatomy of the invertebrates and that of the vertebrate animals, giving a complete view of the subject; and these were followed by a manuscript

copy on the "Vertebrate Skeleton," an typical and essential form of structure, and he opened discussions on "The Nature of Life," and other topics within the range of these inquiries.

Professor Owen acted as one of the average judges for the Exhibition of 1851, and served as president of one of its juries. In 1855, by desire of the French government, he acted in a similar capacity at the Paris Exhibition. He was rewarded with the cross of the Legion of Honor, and in return for this compliment his next important work, "Principles of Comparative Zoology," was published at Paris in the French language. His more recent books, including that on the Megafalcon, and his great work on the anatomy of paleontology, the first part of which appeared in 1860, have still more augmented the fame of this accomplished naturalist.

He has contributed much to the transactions of all the scientific associations in London. His merits have been recognized by most of the academies or learned societies of Europe, as well as by the governments of France, Prussia, and by the governments of other states, from which he has received many honorary titles of distinction.

VACCINATING THE POOR.

The continued prevalence of small-pox in this city has necessitated constant vigilance in its extermination in every possible way. Under the direction of the Board of Health the city physicians are present in the several police stations known as street houses, where all who seek to be vaccinated

"I hope you will add your pardons to



Mrs. Tachibana.

Mrs. Ogata.

Mrs. Yamaguchi.

Mrs. Iwano.

Mrs. Ichida.

Mrs. Nagai.



Osaka.

Edo. C. Watson, British Consul at Japan, San Francisco. H. & W. Lee, Interpreter.

C. E. DeLong, C. S. Minister.

San.

Yokohama.

OUR JAPANESE VISITORS.—FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY SHAPLEY & EATON CO., SAN FRANCISCO.—[SEE PAGE 214.]



H. A. LIVINGSTONE, MD.

LIVINGSTONE A. D. B. B. B.

LIVINGSTONE W. B. B.

THE SEARCH FOR LIVINGSTONE—THE LEADERS OF THE EXPEDITION.

THE SEARCH FOR LIVINGSTONE.

The expedition went to Zanzibar, on the east coast of Africa, to make its way thence inland to Lake Tanganyika, beyond which, in the interior of that vast continent, it will look for Dr. Livingstone, started from England on the 16th of February, in the steamship *Afric*. It was expected that the party would reach Port Said in November or thereabouts, and then the whole direction of the voyage to Zanzibar via the Suez Canal would be about thirty days. On their arrival at Zanzibar the expedi-

tion will be joined by 150 men, 180 of whom are native porters, and 10 mules lent by the Sultan of Zanzibar.

The expedition is under command of Lieutenant LEWIS STILES DAVENPORT, a young officer scarcely twenty-five years of age, but who has some service, having been employed in the *Crozier* and *Yong* during the expedition of General Durnford in 1865, and in the service of the River Plate in 1870. His second in command is Lieutenant WILLIAM HENRY, R. N., who has served in the West Indies, but since then in the *Major's* ships *Argus* and *Argus*, in the Red Sea and on

the east coast of Africa, where his experience in the present and nature of the route have been particularly qualified him for the task he has now on hand. Mr. WILLIAM GEORGE LIVINGSTONE, second son of Dr. Livingstone, accompanies the expedition. He was born in September, 1841, on the banks of the Zambesi, near Lake Ngami, but has, during the last three years, been a student of medicine at the University of Glasgow. Mr. Hume, who was engaged in the *Major's* mission, is so far as anticipated.

The *Afric* has been sent in a manner, both her power on the Clyde. She has been found out with

every care for the health and comfort of those on board, and takes out a large quantity of stores for the use of the *Livingstone* search expedition, including arms, ammunition, instruments, clothing, blankets, and medical appliances. It is now many months since Dr. Livingstone has been heard from, and the members of the expedition will have only conjectures and the uncertain reports of natives to guide them in their search for the missing wanderer. Scientific men are divided in opinion as to his safety, and there is apprehension that the expedition will only ascertain the fact of his death.



THE SEARCH FOR LIVINGSTONE—THE "AFRIC" LEAVING THE DOCKS.



WASHINGTON CARRIAGE.—(Continued from C. E. MAG. BOSTON, MAY 1900.)

WASHINGTON'S CARRIAGE

One of the most interesting incidents of the great parade in this city on the 15th of February was the appearance in the procession of a carriage of venerable and antique structure which attracted the attention of the spectators. The carriage, which is nearly a century old, was drawn by four horses driven by a member of the United American Mission. It is, of course, a relic of the olden times, and the only example of its kind remaining; the windows are carefully gone, but some parts of the great Tuscan carriage are still in good preservation. It is one of the proudest of the relics of the past of the present day, the body of the carriage even still is compared to a monstrous dragon turned upside down, and long rope ladders spring from the sides, and are used by the driver to descend, or ascend, when passing over the roughest kind of road, the only a platoon carrying motion is preserved. The lower portion is a fluted cylinder, and the wheels are of the same material, and are so constructed that they run smoothly, provided they are of moderate size. Behind the carriage is a sort of rudder, and the driver sits on a box on which the reins are placed, and the reins are held in the other hand.

This remarkable residence was built in Philadelphia for General WASHINGTON during the last Federalist term. On his departure for MAINE, it was presented by him to Miss FOWLER, who retained possession of it till her death, when it descended to her nephew, Colonel JOHN HARRIS FOWLER, a wealthy and influential citizen of Philadelphia. In order to preserve it, this gentleman built a comfortable home on his premises at FOWLER, where it was housed for many years. His estate having been purchased by a railroad company, the cottage was sent for sale—going to the ownership of Mr. WILLIAM DEWEY, in Philadelphia, in whose possession it still re-

For some years past the earrings has been a prominent feature in parietal promiscuity in Philadelphia and other cities. It was the principal attraction at the Philadelphia Sesqui-Centennial Fair, when thousands of visitors were allowed, for a trifling fee, to sit on the cushions once occupied by the Furies of the Century. It was provided for the recent procession by Mr. WILLIAM H. MERRITT, of Hoboken, New Jersey, a prominent member of the order of United American Mechanics, in whose company we are indebted for the photograph from which our illustration was made.

ROMISH IDOLS—THE CRADLE

THE MOLES—THE CH BY ROBERT LAMBERT

[illegible]

complain that they have been disappointed in the numbers on the variety of the objects of veneration.

[illegible]

The school master, it seems, is about to visit Rome, notwithstanding the recent destruction of a *Martyro* on the papal lamentation of a pope. It is doubtful if the papal city can long retain its pre-eminence as the chief centre of modern idolatry. When schools are identified

when it is taught that gross images are in abundance; that a wicked prime is worse than a wicked layman; that honesty, morality, and humanity are needful even to a prosecutor of Sir Peter; that pasted floors have been for ages a sign of crime, of tyranny, and of fraud; it is probable that a host of miles will be thrown into the Tiber, and a new reform sweep over the capital. Why should not the Roman people elect the next pope, in attendance with the privileges of their ancestors?

A NEW BALLOON

Deceive the long ships of Paris by the Germans, when balloons formed the only means; by which the inhabitants of the beleaguered capital could hold communication with the rest of France, the problem of aerial navigation was the subject of intense practical investigation. It was easy enough to make the ascent; but whether the voyagers should descend in hostile or friendly territory depended altogether upon the direction and strength of the wind, while there was no way of securing a safe return. Missions were sent down in reconnaissance service, but

To remedy this state of things an inventive Franciscan, St. Francis de Loma, himself a practical balloonist, set to work to invent a balloon that could be propelled against the wind. Before his scheme was brought to perfection the war was closed, and it was not called into practical use. The invention, nevertheless, however, and a few weeks ago had been ready to give a public trial of the advantages of his new invention. It is even evident in shape, as may be seen from illustration on page 501, and resembled with a surprising accuracy a balloon, from the many descriptions in the French papers it appears that the system must be capable of working both ways.



BUSHY TREES—CARRYING THE HOLY MANGER

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THE PUBLISHER OF

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION



VOL. XVI.—No. 793.]

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MARCH 23 1872
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"MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING."

"Nobody asked you (Carl Schurz, Sir, she (Germania) said."

"The resumption of diplomatic relations between France and Germany has enabled me to give directions for the withdrawal of the protection extended to Germany in France by the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States to that country. It is just to add that the delicate duty of this protection has been performed by the Minister and Consul-General at Paris, and the various consuls in France under the supervision of the latter, with great kindness, as well as with probity and tact. Their course has received the commendation of the German Government, and has wounded no susceptibilities of the French."—F. S. Grant

CHINESE COOLIES IN CUBA.

The recent desert of the Captain-General of Cuba, violently endorsing the Chinese coolies in that island, has been met with not unsuccessed indignation by all the influential world as one of the gravest violations of human rights perpetrated in modern times. In this desert all the Chinese in Cuba, numbering about 25,000, are required to select masters, for whom they will be compelled to labor at the rate of \$4 per month. Those who fail to comply will be arrested and sent to work under government for life, or send they select masters. The desert includes even those who have worked on their right principles and were preparing to return to their native country. From this time until the repeal of the desert in China will be permitted to leave the island. The enforcement of the desert is regarded as a re-union of thirteen, apparently by the Cuban Government, at the head of which is a powerful African slave dealer, and the poor Chinese may have for an enemy in their hands. The only traffic allowed in terrible slaves. All the Chinese received in Cuba are shipped from Manila, a port off the north coast of China, belonging to Portugal. The parties authorized by the Spanish government to engage in the trade require a number of agents in that port, and these work on the coast to go into the neighborhood of the place and capture of China to bring up Chinese willing to undertake themselves for eight years' service in Cuba at \$4 per month, with clothing, lodging, a certain quantity of food, and medical attendance therein. In the Portuguese and Chinese points, the traffic, in it is a very profitable one for them, but which apparently has respect. The agents at Manila are obliged to have an approval of the government for the engaging Chinese, and before these



BETWEEN DECKS.

sent or presence of the coolies. He is, after being, for his term of indenture simply human property, transferable from one owner to another without regard to his will, and it does not happen that during the eight years of his indenture a coolie is there unconsciously made to change measure more than half a dozen times. The price paid for Chinese of eight years' indenture varies very much, all the way from \$100 to \$1000, depending mostly upon their physical condition. A Christian told me the full term of contract would be more than one having worked out one year of his indenture; so, too, one with some years in world more than one having lost six years to arrive, all things otherwise being equal, and thus their condition increasing in material value to their day of release from bondage appears. It often happens that a large number of sick, weak, and poor Chinese are sent in the between a long time, available upon the ordinary terms of arrival of their bad physical condition. Not to incur too great expense for them, the parties introducing them sell them by the dozen or more for what they may bring. And this has given rise to a strange operation. Certain Spaniards buy these Chinese for a small amount per capita, take them to private infirmaries, and by careful nursing and good medical attendance—the very Chinese is then for them a darling improvement property. The parts of last part sent, or more on improved money—very a large percentage, and afterward realize large profits by selling them renewed—healthy coolies. One Spaniard of Havana is known to have cleared over a quarter of a million of dollars in a few years by this strange operation in human flesh.

Most of the imported Chinese are employed as agricultural peonies—engaged in raising crops. Many, however, are also employed as



LANDING AT HAVANA.



THE COOLY TRADE IN CUBA.

THE COOLY TRADE IN CUBA.—(FROM SKETCHES AND PHOTOGRAPHS BY C. D. FREDRICKS AND E. H. T. JENNINGS.)

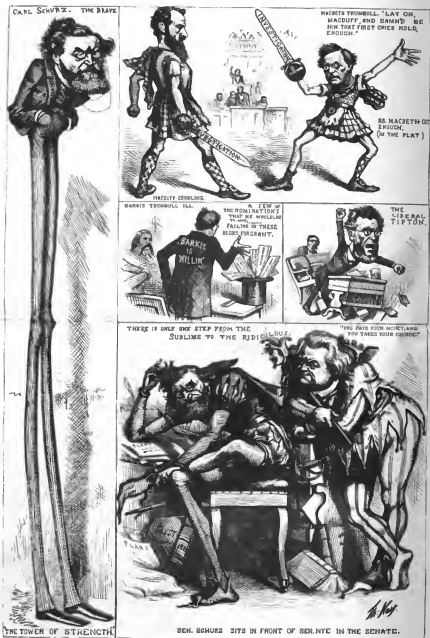
but once they are asked whether they do so freely and willingly. If they reply in the negative, they are then sent back home. No sooner than three days afterward the same Chinese sign the contracts of indenture with the agents, sitting in behalf of their companies or principals, but a Portuguese official must be present to signify himself they sign freely and willingly, knowing what are the obligations they assume. If any do not desire to sign, they are immediately released and allowed to go home. And finally, when the vessel is cleared, another Portuguese official certifies upon oath that all the coolies to go to Cuba, and all those during the duration of service are at once brought ashore and sent home. The questions and replies, however, are generally hurriedly made, in almost incomprehensible Chinese, so that the migrating coolies really do not know what is asked of them and told them, and in failing to reply, their silence is taken for assent.

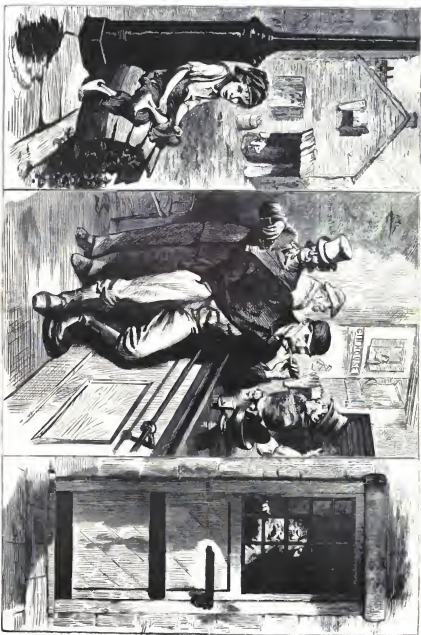
Building vessels, under French or Spanish colors, are almost exclusively employed in transporting coolies, who are packed like animals in iron-decks, as shown in our illustrations. As the export trade is \$4 per head for every Chinese landed at Cuba, it is for his master to see that they will be found on the way. Nevertheless the mortality among them is often very great, the arrival in Cuba the vessel goes to Madrid, a small port a few miles west of Havana, to undergo a quarantine of ten days, or of longer duration if during the voyage there has been an epidemic of cholera among the coolies. The final quarantine way, the vessel proceeds to Havana to land the human cargo. Those who have been contracted for are released on their arrival by their masters, the others are taken to barracks a few miles from the city, to be quarantined and disposed of.

The sale of the coolies is made by a public auction, before a properly qualified Spanish official, in the presence of witnesses made at Havana by the purchasing party, but without the es-



SECTION OF THE SICK AND LAME.





THE STORY OF A WAIL.—Quoted by W. L. Garrison, from a picture by M. W. W. (New York 1861.)

"Wagon's room," "straight her eye, and she asked, "But any one more?"

"Yes, two gentlemen had just entered. A third was to come that night, and Miss O'Brien might be expected at any moment."

"Where was Miss Kane?" she inquired.

"In her own room at the top of the house."

"Then she happened at once."

"In a dear good girl," said Kane as Nina entered, "and help me in my many embarrassments. Here are a kind of victims all coming unexpectedly. Major Lockwood and Mr. Watson have come."

"How they will be here for dinner, and Mr. Watson, whose we all believed to be in Asia, may arrive at night. I shall be able to find them; but how to help them with any pretensions to modesty is more than I can see."

"I am in little better to do any one. I have my own troubles—some come, perhaps, that playing horses in disreputable circles."

"And when any one troubles, dear Nina?"

"I have half a mind not to tell you. You ask me with that supposition as that women to say, 'How can a creature like you be of interest enough to any one or any thing to have a difficulty?'"

"I fear no confidence," said the other, smiling.

"For that reason you shall have them—at least this one. What will you say when I tell you that young O'Brien has made me a declaration, a formal declaration of love?"

"I should say that you could not speak of it as an insult or an offense."

"Indeed! and if so, you would say what was perfectly wrong. It was both insult and offense—yes, both. Do you know that the man has asked me for my hand, and asked me to marry him?"

"How could this be possible?"

"In a darkened room, with a sick man slowly dying from a long attack of cancer; nothing of us to be seen but my hand, which he discovered with loving-captivity, indeed, Kane, of which I had no conception till I experienced them by contrast."

"Oh! Nina, that is not fair!"

"It is true, child. The man caught my hand, and declared he would never quit it till I pronounced it should be his own. Now as he cannot with this; but, anticipating his right to be paid and master, he held my hand of me!"

"But what of that Greek girl? were her words—words strengthened by what he said of my character and my engagement. I shall spare you, and I shall spare myself, but never continue on the scene he should return to companionship with his wife. I have had good reason in hearing these unkind judgments—only only life shortened by my own experience—but this young gentleman's intentions were kinder than I."

"I am sincerely sorry for it, but he is a pained man."



"SHE SUFFERED HER HAND TO REMAIN UNCONSCIOUSLY WITHIN HIS GRASP."

"I did not say it was the boy's foolish words that wounded me so severely. I could have sworn myself that he is—his very blackening of our names from that should mark them what we are, or what we wish to be? By what pro-

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ACCIDENT TO THE BOSTON EXPRESS, NEAR SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.—FROM A SKETCH BY EDWARD KIM.—(See Page 255.)



ANDREW J. GARVEY.—Photocolor by G. & Co., (San Francisco.)

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

The announcement of the jury in the celebrated Tichborne case that they had heard sufficient evidence as to have a verdict brought on an unexpected abrupt termination one of the most remarkable trials on record. It had lasted 114 days. The most unusual record in the Kingdom was made on both sides, and as trial, perhaps, ever carried more interest in Europe and America. Though the case has gone against the claimant, there are, on death, many persons who still consider him the lawful heir to the Tichborne baronetcy. If he be an impostor, as the jury have decided, his attempt

was certainly one of the most remarkable conspiracies to obtain possession of a title and a large estate of which we have any record in modern times.

The story, in brief outline, is this: In 1833 Ernest Tichborne, eldest son of the Duke of Tichborne, left home for a long absence. He sailed from Havre on the 1st of March for Valparaiso, at which point he arrived in June, the same year. During his stay in South America, which lasted from this time until the 29th of April of the following year, he traveled extensively, from Rio de Janeiro down, visiting the Chilianas, and visiting to many of the prominent cities on the South Pacific coast. From



THE TICHBORNE CASE—THE CLAIMANT.

time to time afterwards he has reached his family and friends in England, dead at the various places where he stopped during his wanderings. On the 29th of April, 1864, he sailed from Rio in a ship called the *Felix*, which foundered at sea, and was counted by the owners and underwriters as lost. A Chertsey suit was instituted, in which his death was legally proved. Two years after, by the route of Rio, to whom he had been engaged, married Mr. RANFORD, his father died, and his death was a daily published, but nothing was heard of the son until the plaintiff set up his claim.

The claimant's case is that he is Ernest Tichborne; that he was picked up at sea with

some of the means, and married to Miss RANFORD; but of this there has been no other evidence than his own statement.

In 1867 he was in Wagon-Range, Australia, where he was recognized with honor, singularity, etc. There he formed the acquaintance of a man named GIBSON, through whom the conspiracy, if such it was, is thought to have been arranged.

In 1868 Lady Tichborne was in the London Times the advertisement of a "Missing Friends' Office" in Sydney, in which she mentioned a description of her long lost son; and it is the story of the defense that intervention parties, to secure the reward promised for his discovery,



THE TICHBORNE CASE—SCENE IN WHICH THE CLAIMANT IS SAID TO HAVE LIVED, AT WAGON-WAGON, AUSTRALIA.

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This set represents the size and appearance of one of our 800 metal and gilt chains. These watches are accurate to time and are guaranteed to last. They are made in the United States and are of the highest quality. They are made in the United States and are of the highest quality. They are made in the United States and are of the highest quality.

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The lands are chiefly situated along the line of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, and are of the most fertile and productive soil. They are well watered and are of the highest quality.

EXPLODING TRICKS.
with the privilege of land in a tract of about 100 acres. The land is in the State of Iowa and is of the highest quality. It is well watered and is of the highest quality.

J. L. BROWN, Land Commissioner,
Chicago, Ill.



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THE JOURNAL OF

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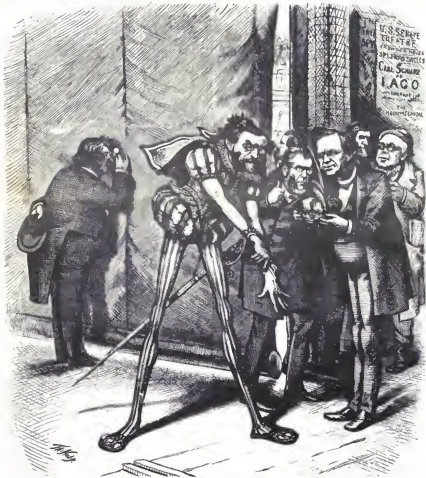
A
JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

Vol. XVI—No. 796.]

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1872.

[PRICE TEN CENTS]

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UNITED STATES SENATE THEATRE.
Carl Schurz as Iago.

Iago (touching his party). "I know not if 't be true:
But I, for some suspicion to that kind,
Will do, as if he were!"

..... "Divinity of hell!
When devils will their blackest deeds put on,
They do suggest us first with heavenly shows,
As I do now." —SHAKESPEARE.



HON. E. A. STRAW, GOVERNOR ELECT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.



JOSEPH MANNING.—(See Page 942.)

THE HON. E. A. STRAW.

We give on this page a portrait of this gentleman, who has just been elected Governor of New Hampshire. Mr. Straw was born at Warner,

in that State, December 15, 1819, and is now fifty-two years of age. His father was a hard-working farmer until 1825, when he sold his farm in Warner and removed to Lowell, where he is lived as a stone-mason until his death in 1870.

He left but little property, but the mother managed to keep her children together and to give them the advantage of a public-school education. The eldest son, now Governor elect of his native State, was afterward sent to the academy

at Andover, Massachusetts, where he applied himself closely to mathematical studies. In July, 1851, he entered the service of the American Manufacturing Company, at Manchester, as civil engineer. He continued in the



THE MOUSE-TRAP.—(See Page 934.)

position until 1853, when he was appointed agent—a position which he still retains. His national record is highly honorable. In 1850 he was elected representative from the city of Milwaukee to the Legislature, and re-elected in 1852, 1853, 1854, and 1855, and during the last three of those terms was Chairman of the Committee on Finance. In 1854 he was elected as the State Senator, re-elected in 1855, and that year chosen President of that honorable body. He was also elected as the part of the Senate to one of the committees to superintend the rebuilding of the State House. He has always been a warm friend of free schools, and has done much to promote the cause of popular education. Mr. Brew was chosen by the Republican party of New Hampshire as their candidate for Governor in the recent campaign. The senator was short and stout. Mr. Brew was elected by a handsome majority, and his election is gratifying on personal grounds, as well as a triumph of sound political principles.

THEODORE WACHTEL.

THEODORE WACHTEL, the renowned tenor, whose portrait is given in this page, was born the 10th of March, 1828, in Hamburg, where his father was the proprietor of a large and popular Frey-shalle establishment. Young Wachtel obtained a very good education, and distinguished himself in school by his great industry and extraordinary skill in penmanship and drawing. Although possessing all the necessary elements to enter into mercantile business, his father educated him in his own. Wachtel became a sportsman, and by his great skill and knowledge in the treatment of horses soon achieved a reputation as the "prince of sportsmen," a fact which even to-day, when at the summit of his fame, he communicates to his acquaintances with a feeling of pride.

After his father's death Wachtel, then seventeen years of age, carried on the business with his mother. Probably he would never have been heard of beyond the banks of the Elbe had not one of those fortunate accidents which always seem to wait upon the development of genius revealed to somebody that he had a voice worth cultivating. Among his numerous acquaintances was a party of young and wealthy merchants who were in the habit of making hunting excursions, on which they were always accompanied by him. While riding to their place of destination they sang quaterns. Unconsciously, or rather, we should say, fortunately, they had for us all the owner's part, and one day Wachtel, influenced by spirit, sang. The next instant quality of his voice surprised and astonished them, and one of the party, a Mr. Gieseler, promised him to secure from his father



THEODORE WACHTEL.—(Grossschmidt at Bonn.)

and devote his time to the cultivation of his voice. The services of Mr. Gieseler, then a well-known teacher of vocal music in Hamburg, were brought into requisition, and in about eighteen months after commencing his studies,

learning solfeggio and short airs, he made his first appearance as an artist. He met with remarkable success, and the results sufficiently encouraged him to continue his studies with intense zeal.

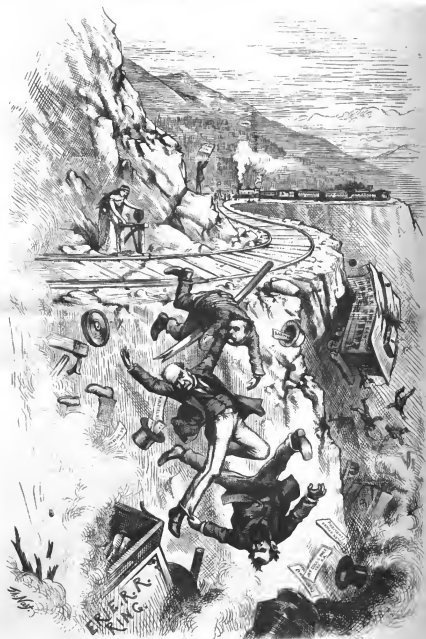
This was at Hamburg. His voice was then already pronounced one of the grandest in Europe—a genuine robust tenor of high notes and splendid ringing quality. Many circumstances connected it with the chief of the famous Gieseler-singers. In the year 1853 he was called to Schwetzingen, where he made one year, appearing first in "Adam's Hallelujah" and in the "Credo of Corbilo." His desire was to sing in Dresden, the capital of Saxony, and the patron-pat of high culture and refinement. But here he learned from the study of the theatrical literature and poetry. The curriculum, the celebrated tenor, sang then on the pinnacle of his fame, and could perform as first, so that young here could not appear in Dresden, and he finally accepted an engagement in Würzburg. This honed the consummation of his operatic career. After two years' stay he left for the Court Theatre in Darmstadt, where he occupied the position of first tenor, and thereby made the acquaintance of his wife. From Darmstadt he went to the Royal Theatre in Hanover, where he remained last year.

During this time the King granted him leave of absence, to visit Vienna to finish the making of his voice. There he visited Julius oper under the well-known Signor Corvini (tenor), and the celebrated "Capriccio" Krauss, now musical director of the Royal Opera in Berlin. Returning to Hanover, he filled his engagement, and went thence to Cassel. Here he remained only a short time, on account of a disagreement with the Grand Duke. He was then presented in the hands of Vienna and London. London has heard him in 1861, and there his success was prodigious. He went back to England several other seasons for several years, singing in Dublin at Covent Garden under the excellent management of Mr. Sims, Mr. Mervin, and being so successful, being obliged to sing only eight times in the month. Here his success was higher and higher from year to year. The public became weary of "Wachtel's song," and did not hesitate to pay the most enormous prices whenever he appeared together with Madame Latta.

On the 10th of March, 1862, on his birthday, Wachtel was surprised by a most devoted Royal Prussian Kommandant (court singer), the famous tenor who he had been singing with since, and in this house he shared with Madame Latta and Wachtel, and Mr. F. W. Wachtel. The day passed upon him by this appointment in a long quiet time in a year, and it appears in all vocal concert programs. The Emperor William honored him, besides, with frequent royal presents, some of which were especially valuable and gold staff box, the cover of



THE NEW CITY HALL, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.—(See Page 215.)



JUSTICE ON THE RAIL—ERIE RAILROAD (RING) SMASH UP



THOMAS LOWERY.



ROBESON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA—THE SCENE OF THE BANDIT'S OPERATIONS.



CALVIN GERDING.



HENRY BERRY LOWERY AND HIS GANG IN THE SWAMP.



SCENE OF LOWERY'S WIFE AND CHILDREN.



A SWAMPY NATIVE.



HENDERSON GERDING.



WOMAN NICK.



GEORGE APPLEWHITE.

THE NORTH CAROLINA BANDITS.—FROM SKETCHES AND PHOTOGRAPHS BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—[SEE PAGE 245.]

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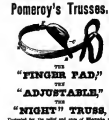
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THE ISSUE OF

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THE PRESIDENTIAL FEVER ON THE SUPREME BENCH.

Chief Justice. "Mark but my fall, and that that run'd me,
Judge Davis, I charge thee, fling away ambition;
By that sin fell the angels; how can man, then,
The image of his Maker, hope to win by't?"—Shakespeare.

THE MURDERED
VICEROY.

We have already recorded the assassination of the Earl of Mayo, Viceroy of India, in a column at Fort Bliss, in the Arizona Islands.

The Viceroy, who has making a tour of inspection, arrived at Fort Bliss in the morning of February 6, and immediately landed. He was guarded with what he himself called "excessive care," on the remote population of the islands, in violent and stormy.

The party reached Fort Bliss, on their entry from the interior, a little after dark, and the party were lighted as they went. No enemies were met, except an American, very common, on a flat of the road. About a quarter of seven they reached the fort. It was not quite dark. The second event was close to the Viceroy on both sides, the police and his body guard on the rear, and several officers and friends right about him. The soldiers of the 11th regiment were at the end of the guard in the front. The Viceroy advanced a few paces along the pier, when the assassin sprang in a moment out of the darkness, and rushed him to the top of the high dundee, and under the right cloud of the Mole. The assassin was immediately seized. The Viceroy ran a few paces forward and fell over the pier into shallow water on the left, but got up by himself, and was helped up on his dundee by his body guard. He walked off to his quarters, and said, "I don't think I am much hurt." When



THE LATE EARL OF MAYO.

his wounds were bound up the Viceroy asked to be taken on board ship. On the way to the boat he said to his aide, "Let me see him." He smiled before reaching the ship.

The Anderson Islands, lying off the coast of the Mexican Peninsula, south of Puget or British Columbia, in the Bay of Bengal, consist of five islands with several islets.

Three of these islands are only separated by very narrow straits, and are usually considered as one island, under the name of the Great Andersons.

The island does not contain any considerable river. It is generally covered with trees, several of which afford timber of sufficient size for ship-building.

The animals found in the islands are the dog, the cat, and a few others; a few fish abound along the shores. The inhabitants are among the very lowest in the scale of civilization of any people with whom we are acquainted.

They are small of stature, often swarthy, but the hair is bright, and the face, with large hands and very slender limbs.

In color, hair, and features they resemble the race of African negroes. They are wholly unacquainted with the use of clothing, and their implements, weapons, and dwellings are of the rudest possible description.

In their disposition they are described as crafty and treacherous; their characteristics in the treatment of strangers amount to a mixture of kindness and cruelty.

They make no attempt to cultivate the soil, and make in the immediate neighborhood of the one, from which they derive the principal part of their food.

From 1816 the island has been used as a British penal settlement. The natives are under very close discipline, and the island is now held as a portion of our shipping and commerce.



FORT BLISS, ARIZONA ISLAND, WHERE THE EARL OF MAYO WAS MURDERED.



FAITH AND MORALS AT ROME—REGGERS ON THE STEPS OF ST. PETER.

FAITH AND MORALS AT ROME.

By EUGENE LAWRENCE.

Somewhere or other, in Rome one is always going up steps. If you go to St. Peter's you must mount the steps, and on the steps, alas! you must run the gauntlet of the beggars. You may try to balk about and try to avoid them, by a sly move, but they will catch you. You approach with compass one of the granite columns that encircle the steps, leaning on his right arm; but behold! from the stone emerges a black-patched stick, who reaches your sleeve with his crooked hand, and, with as you may, lunge up with you and hands you on to the next. This time it is an old man, or a young one with a wooden leg. Now you have three eyes open, you

and in a moment half a dozen. You can not help noticing some of their hands, twisted by long and low muscles for catching odds. They surround you, almost strike you with their eyes. For speech, they say: "Fate, on me, signor. What are you to do?" Scramble some copper in the happy thought that suggests itself to you, and watch the original trouble on the ground over their heads, you see others already leaping down the steps. "What are you to do?" Run for the door of St. Peter's, and meet a beggar there holding up the screen for you. "What money are you want in the middle of their begging? They don't beg, they demand, and they thrust their hands in front of you just as the elephant presents his trunk, with the expression of an exactly like his, that says, plainly: "Now, then,

don't you see my trunk? Am you going to give, or are you not?" And you the critic own some thanks to the beggars of St. Peter's, for two of them make him capital models you on the base of the steps while the hot Tuscan sun placed down where "how I Arab di Giannettino sells tricks and photographs." Now the Vatican Council of 1870 the history of papal Rome has become of singular importance or various. By a non-prophet and dead decree the Pope has been declared the universal chief pastor; his share is complete in itself, making "faith and morals," all "faith and morals" taught in any other school but his must lead only to ready justice. The decree has been accepted by almost every Roman bishop or priest: it is announced in the pulpit of Amer-

ica, and collected in devious Europe: the entire legions of the Church proclaimed have no longer any concerns or any road but that of their Bible book, and demand from all governments and people the right to work in the land as well as the church the flesh and the words pronounced in them from Rome. Here the same glances of mankind will be fixed for many coming years upon the sad attitude of the papal capital. In that city for two centuries the pope have been the only masters; for twenty-five years I'm a IV, and his death cannot have been so cruel or degraded to people. It is certain then, at least, we may learn particularly what kind of moral and religious education we may look for in the down-to-earth schools for which Roman politicians are looking among us.



THE ONLY "EMERGENCIES" WE NEED FEAR (7).
DON CARLOS QUELOIN AND SANCHEZ TIPTON PANZA ON "THE PATH OF DUTY."

THE FRENCH ARMS DISSENT.

Q. By Mr. ARNOLD.—My object in asking the question I put was to show that the military men of the nation are not at all concerned, so far as the safety of the country is at stake, with reference to the small arms. A. By Col. BEVER.—Not in the slightest degree.

Q. By Mr. BEVER.—You give it of your professional opinion as a military man, that the supply of small arms in this country at the present moment is sufficient for all contingencies? A. By Col. BEVER.—I think so, emphatically.

HUMAN TISSUE

THIS is a common story in the bazaars and about the lines of British Pajoy regiments in any station in India during the Mohammedan festival of the Moharrum. This festival is of a religious nature, celebrating the martyrdom of HAJI ABU HANIFAH, one of ALI, cousin and

often leads to the most violent demonstrations of religious zeal. Nowadays the festival, as far from being peculiar to one sect of Mohammedans, is celebrated by all the lower classes of natives, of whatever creed. Hindus being perfectly willing to shout "HARAN!" "HUSNAIN!" as long as it gives them an excuse for a holiday.

stability action of the beast; but, besides natural advantages, some practice is necessary before a man can appear with ease in the part. When really proficient, the action of the man-tiger is as perfect as possible, considering how extremely unlike the animal the human form is in its natural state. The dress, or, rather, uniform, necessary for the part is a shirt-cup with four sleeves, a

A drink (without which no native performance would be complete) is kivered from the house, and a few friends join in to encourage the others. The party continues one all day, which must be tiring work for the principal, who has to keep his mouth working the whole time, being always in a crouching position—partly on all fours and partly by supporting himself by the mouth of the other.



ALL DAY TOGETHER AT THE MODERN FESTIVAL, INDIAN.

page of Moslems, who is recognized by our
son of Mahomet, says, viz., that "Allah" is a
prophet equal to Moslem's "Allah". There is
reason, by this act for Ali and his descendents,
brings them into collision with the more radical
sect of the "Sunni," who recognize no
prophet to be equal to Moslem's; and on
this day the antagonism of the opposite parties

proceedings of the day. The animal, being the great mouse of the season, was probably introduced into the general museum just as any other single might be into any museum in the world.

The Supper from Oude and Windstan proper make the best tiggers, their small wales and sup-
ple bodies enable them to better to imitate the

pair of gloves in the hollow of the animal's paws, a tall nodding tufted tail, short tight-fitting drawers, and pants applied over all from head to foot, at the discretion of the performer. The tiger is attended by two or three keepers, one of whom holds him by a chain round the waist, one supports his tail, and a third perhaps carries a "bamboo stick," so he used to say.

Every now and then he has to go through the performance of killing the dummy sheep, which, with the heat, dust, and accidental mauling, is an joke. There is always great rivalry between the parties. In the sheep two tigers have met face to face, and a fierce row is imminent. The caplike posture and action of the two players is very amusing.

THE REVIEW OF

HARPER'S WEEKLY

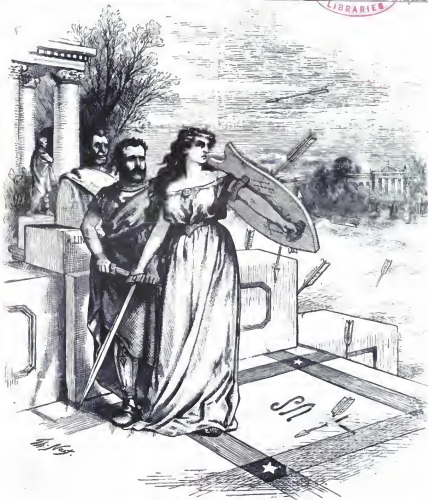
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THE REPUBLIC IS NOT UNGRATEFUL.

"It is not what is charged but what is proved that damages the party defendant. Any one may be accused of the most heinous offenses; the Senator of mankind was not only arraigned but convicted; but what of it? Facts alone are decisive."—*New York Tribune*, March 13, 1872.





QUEEN VICTORIA.—(See Page 100.)



ON THE SCOUT.—[See Page 391.]



HAIRY RHINOCEROS IN THE LONDON ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—[See Page 392.]

THE GAMBUTEN REWARD.

Two cases of gawking, for the purpose of robbery, known as Gambuten in London a few years since that extraordinary measure were adopted by the police authorities to put an end to it. The usual modes of punishment appeared to have no effect, and recourse was at last had to flogging. The effect was to some marked. There

black in the market-rooms at St. George's prison, England, from which a prisoner garrotted has just been released. There are two holes in each side of the coat for the arms, the prisoner being used for boys when they are whipped. The article who made the shirt was issued up to the machine just to try the effect, and found it impossible to move hand or foot.

photo—two Indian, two African—and four rhinoceroses—one Indian (probably the Murchison or "white rhinoceros" of Graham's country)—one single-horned Indian rhinoceros, and finally the new arrival, the double-horned Sumatran rhinoceros. The peculiarity of this beast—I can not call it handsome—in that it is hairy. The grey pig-like, wrinkled, over-earring ears are fringed with a row of long, erect hairs, giving the

rhinoceros—has an active and watchful look about her, and very likely the old English Rhinoceros hunter, whose name my father discovered in the celebrated books were in Rhinoceros, in fact, had the same kind of skin. Her face is covered with wrinkles. There is a great "crow's foot" on her cheek, and deep wrinkles round her eyes, so that she has the appearance of a very aged diaphanous old

THE GAMBUTEN REWARD—A SCENE IN HARROGATE.



was a decided disinclination to the number of that kind of offence, and although there is a popular reputation in Harrogate, yet the public here it was found that a few hundred criminals should have their backs well scored with the lash than that innocent persons should be checked and rebuked with impunity.

The illustration on this page shows the flogging.

THE HAIRY RHINOCEROS.

On this singular looking beast of the London Zoological Gardens, of which we give an illustration on page 291, Mr. FARRER BROWNE, the distinguished naturalist, writes in *Land and Water*: "The collection in the elephant-house is just now a grand sight. There are four ele-

phant—two Indian, two African—and four rhinoceroses—one Indian (probably the Murchison or "white rhinoceros" of Graham's country)—one single-horned Indian rhinoceros, and finally the new arrival, the double-horned Sumatran rhinoceros. The peculiarity of this beast—I can not call it handsome—in that it is hairy. The grey pig-like, wrinkled, over-earring ears are fringed with a row of long, erect hairs, giving the

appearance of a horse wearing several ear-caps to keep off the sun. The hair on the back is something like the long mane of a horse, and of the rusty ochraceous of the old-fashioned Berkshire pig. The sides are also covered with shaggy light down, like the hair on a baby's head. The physiognomy is not like that of other rhinoceroses. "Bogart"—for she is a lady

rhinoceros—has the peculiarity of showing her lower eyelid, instead of the upper, when she comes to "snee" "fury" winks." Although called the Sumatran rhinoceros, "Bogart" was caught near Chingasing, and was partly fed and partly driven, with ropes round her legs, like a pig going to market, all the way through the jungle from that place to the river, a task which does

THE REVIEW OF

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

Vol. XVI—No. 799.]

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1872.

Printed according to Act of Congress, in the Year 1872, by Harper & Brothers, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

SINGLE COPIES TEN CENTS.
NEW FOR YEAR IN ADVANCE.

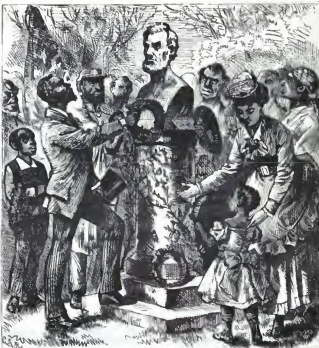


THE LATE SAMUEL F. B. MORSE, LL.D.—Photographed by Brady.—(See Page 211.)

THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

The 31st of April, the anniversary of the passage of the Fiftieth Amendment, was celebrated by our colored fellow-citizens throughout the country. In this city the display was particularly fine, the procession contained over 2000 persons, and the streets were thronged all the morning and afternoon. Among the most noticeable features was the Colfax Club, the members of which were handsomely dressed, and marched on four horses. The largest representation was the Palace Men's Association, who marched in great force, and immediately beneath the cry of all was, and were loudly cheered. The William Penners Club was also a feature in the procession. The members were tall, dark-skinned men. There was a large wagon drawn with American flags, drawn by four horses, in which were seated fifteen little girls tastefully dressed in blue and white. The tall men in the center and represented the Goddess of Liberty. A large number of police accompanied the procession along the whole route, but the orderly element in our population has learned that all classes of citizens are under the protection of our laws, and there was no necessity to repeat the lesson. The procession had an undisturbed march through the streets, and made an excellent impression.

As the procession passed Union Square, the statue of Washington and Lafayette were reverently saluted. It was a noticeable incident that the funeral of General Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter, should have been given the entire day.



LINCOLN, THE EMANCIPATOR.—(Drawing by C. B. Seymour.)

LAST HONOR.

The funeral of General Andrew Anderson, whose defense of Fort Sumter was the opening scene to the war of the rebellion, was held at West Point on the 31st of April. Our fellow-citizens will remember that the General died October 26, 1871, at West Point, New York, and that his remains were brought to New York, and buried in the city of New York.

The body was taken to the morning of the 31st of April, in New York, and placed in an ambulatory casket, and covered with the old flag which waved over Fort Sumter during the bombardment. A large military and civil escort accompanied the casket to the city. The service at West Point was devoted to all duties. By the express orders of the Secretary of War, not a gun was fired, nor a salute given, nor a salute made. A few solemn words were spoken by the General's chaplain, and after a brief prayer the casket was committed to the hands of the soldiers who were assigned to their final resting place, a quiet, unobtrusive funeral, but the life of our nation, our country, which he had led.

One of the also committed officers who were with General Anderson at the bombardment of Fort Sumter, there are now but few left, of whom General Cameron, Davis, Beaumont, and Porter were present at the funeral. The only General Anderson, in fact, was absent on duty in Texas. General F. V. B. was also present at the funeral, and he was the only one who was not at the funeral. The flag in the main altar in the main altar, was also among the soldiers.



THE BURIAL OF THE LATE GENERAL ANDERSON AT THE WEST POINT CEMETERY.—(Drawing by Stanley Fox.)



"SEE, WHERE HIS GRACE STANDS 'TWEEN TWO CLERGYMEN"—Shakespeare's Richard III.

"The Catholics and Particularists are overjoyed because of the serious debate in the Senate of the United States. . . . Bismarck declares now that the matter was really of no consequence whatever, and his organs here have published soothing articles on the subject. . . . In regard to CARL SCHULZ, it is exceedingly amusing to witness the extraordinary respect and admiration which the organs of the Clerical Party have unduly conceived for him, now that they can use his testimony against Prince BISMARCK. . . . The Berlin Germania (the organ of the German Ultramontanes) even calls CARL SCHULZ, whom it formerly professed to detest, 'the noblest representative of Germany in America.'"—Berlin Correspondence of the Bremen (Silber) Gazette.

CARL SCHULZ AND HIS JESUIT ADMIRERS.

By GEORGE LAWRENCE.

It is not unworthy men a source of gratification to the American people that the recent action of several of their Senators has produced since the long hopes of the reinforcements of Europe. The great journals of the continent have been filled with the accounts of the action. Little could they have thought to have found their most important allies in the American Senate—at least on the French side. Yet in that great council which Bismarck is engaged for the early of November, there is a group of the most able of the people. In this new and brilliant group which has been named upon the princely counsels of ignorance and folly in his championship of the German

two schools against the solemn dignity of pope and priest—a most dangerous blow has been dealt like from an unlooked-for quarter. The unlooked and seen important changes of sympathy with France made by American Senators against their own government—the baseness, suspicious of a disinterested action—have been traced again by the German papers back to the great minister, and made the grounds of a political attack. They accuse the traitor of the American relations, occupied by France, they claim that Bismarck's later part overlooked the effect—that he did not venture to complete. Just as journals would come Germany the presence of Carl Schulz, the great French minister, the dominant of Bismarck's, the great school they move upon to rule over education, and organize France begins to meditate new rules across the Rhine.

When our worthy Senators the blood agents of the French government or the French emperor, they could hardly have named the name of France more successfully—have infused more solemn dignity upon the prospects of German progress. To Bismarck the reason with which to wound the reputation or shake the power of this bold leader of France, though to long (German policy deflected) the Pope and the Napoleon dynasty; to make again the hopes of French victory and French collapse; to give aid and comfort to all the members of that machinery of action, which would create and war in Germany, since a new French emperor, as well as to lay their nation back, divided and bleeding, at the feet of a universal Church—in a course of policy that ran rampant, could hardly be attributed to Germany. The Bismarckian press out that the independence of the German States

was assailed by the pope himself as the same ancient that Napoleon prepared to cross the Rhine. One attack has been baffled by the past action of Germany, the vigor of Bismarck's he is still struggling bravely against the more or more acts of the other. If he felt, the German minister he more more exposed to French and mysterious influences, and the German law schools he made the means of warring the order and position of the system, the program of mankind will have received a dangerous shock, and every aid impulse will rise into new vigor. If all France Bismarck's measure his least is irreversibly the best. He has placed himself at the front of the advancing conflict of his nation. At the risk of losing others, popularity, and even royal favor, he has driven the price from the public school, he has saved German intelligence, no less long ago he saved



THE NEW STATE DEPARTMENT BUILDING AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.—FROM THE ARCHITECT'S DRAWING.—(SEE PAGE 284.)



WILL ROBINSON CRUSOE (HUNTER) FORSAKE HIS MAN FRIDAY?
THE BOAT'S CREW THAT IS GOING OVER.

on the platform of the smoking-car of the train, the train that he was on. He was a tall, thin man, with a high forehead, and a pair of eyes that looked as if they were made of steel. He was dressed in a dark suit, and a white shirt, and a dark tie. He was looking at the people in the train, and he was looking at the people in the street. He was looking at the people in the train, and he was looking at the people in the street. He was looking at the people in the train, and he was looking at the people in the street.

"He is not," he said; "I am dying. Go to the others."

When suddenly that sick man, and then I saw him look up, and he said to me, "I am dying. Go to the others."

They had all died, I saw, I believe; I did not think to ask what had become of him, but I saw the doctors, but I saw that he had died. I saw that he had died, but I saw that he had died.

It was some time before I saw that I was not alone, but I saw that I was not alone.

It was a place to which you could not see, but I saw that I was not alone.

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SEN CHARLES DICKER.

Three years ago, when about to introduce into Parliament a resolution of inquiry into the question of the Crown's ownership of the land in the Channel Islands, the late Mr. Charles Dicker, then a member of the House of Commons, was asked by a member of the House of Commons, and was answered by Mr. Dicker, and was answered by Mr. Dicker, and was answered by Mr. Dicker.

The better class of English papers, even the London Standard, severely censure the manner in which the late Mr. Dicker conducted his conduct, then being held for defense of his conduct. The London Standard thus characterizes the case:

"The late case was a most extraordinary one. When the late Mr. Dicker, then a member of the House of Commons, was asked by a member of the House of Commons, and was answered by Mr. Dicker, and was answered by Mr. Dicker, and was answered by Mr. Dicker.

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

AN interesting paper on the "Scientific Intelligence" of the late Mr. Dicker, then a member of the House of Commons, was asked by a member of the House of Commons, and was answered by Mr. Dicker, and was answered by Mr. Dicker, and was answered by Mr. Dicker.

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INTERIOR OF A COUNTRY STORE.—[Drawn by Geo. Fernald, Jr., from a sketch by Miss Mary L. Brock.]



THE EMIGRANT'S SUNDAY HALT.—[Drawn by Geo. Fernald, Jr., from a sketch by Miss Mary L. Brock.]
NORTH CAROLINA SKETCHES.—[See Page 315.]



SIR CHARLES DIKE.
(See Page 104.)



A. B. HENDERSON, "HERALD" CORRESPONDENT WITH THE "SWAMP ANGELS."
FURNISHED BY HENDERSON.—(See Page 104.)

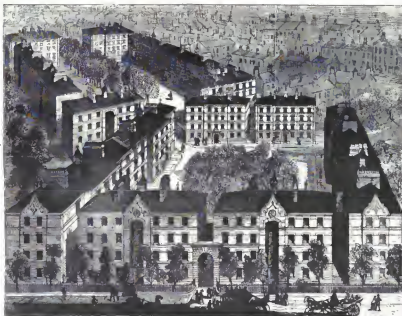
PEABODY SQUARE, LONDON.

Peabody Square, recently opened for the Peabody Trust, consists of sixteen blocks of buildings, including two quadrangles communicating with each other. It is situated on the

site of the old Magdalen Hospital, on the west side of Blackfriars Road. All the blocks are alike in construction and arrangement. They are four stories high, containing ten rooms on each story. These are distributed in dwellings of one, two, and three rooms, giving a total of

264 dwellings and 110 rooms. The living-rooms measure 10 feet by 11 feet, and the bedrooms average 12 feet by 8 feet, with a height of 8 feet 6 inches from floor to ceiling. The former include the smoking-range, with boiler, oven, and kitchen; they are provided with cupboards, shelves,

and meat safes. Rooms are provided with wash-basins, where hot and cold water is the abundant supply. There are two closets on each floor, containing water-closet, sink, and water supply; also a door-leader communicating with front-cellar in the basement, in which access is



PEABODY SQUARE MODEL DWELLINGS, LONDON.

Bond

MAY 5 1872

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THE ISSUE OF

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A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.

Vol. XVI.—No. 800.]

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1872.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT FROM THE GENEVE

Revised according to Act of Congress, in the Year 1845, by Harper & Brothers, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.



NOT SO EASILY PLAYED UPON.

U. S. G. — "Will you play upon this pipe?"

C. R. — "My lord, I can not."

U. S. G. — "Do so easy as play; govern those vasaque with your finger and thumb, give it touch with your mouth, and it will discover most elegant music. Look you, there are the steps."

C. R. — "But there can not I command to any strassure of harmony; I have not the skill."

U. S. G. — "Why, look you now, how unworthy a thing you make of us! You would play upon us; you would advise to know my steps; you would play out the heart of my square; you would sound us from my breast into the top of my compass; and there in tenth music, swathed wire, in this little organ; yet one last you make it speak. Will, do you think, I am easier to be played on than a pipe? Call me what instrument you will, though it is a first one, you can not play upon me."—HAMLET, ACT III., SCENE II.



WHAT H—G— KNOWS ABOUT RAILED.

THE BIRD'S NEST.

There are few objects more wonderful than the nests of birds. You may find them in every crevice of the country, and yet find something of no more in every one. No two families of birds build exactly alike. All the wrens, for instance, have their own kind of nest; the thrush, heron, falcon, or hawk the swallow, the sparrow, and the robin. They do not imitate each other. Each selects its own place, and builds its nest exactly as it best holds in the power of Providence. The first nightingale that sang in song of joy in the first days of God built its little nest just the same as the bird you were listening to in the green last year.

Those little feathered architects work with marvellous skill, using their feet and bill to weave and interlace the materials, and moulding the form against their mind's little brain. No matter in the house wanted that the mother bird selects the angle of the branch, or the hollow in the bark of a tree, or the angle of rock, or the platform of twigs in the very thin ice, which is but united to her style of her architecture, the shape being always the same according to her bill, and even to the in-



THE BIRD'S NEST.

struction which was implanted in her at the first. Thus the building begins. The pair—father and mother—endeavour to select dry grass or twigs, horse manure and mud, horse hair or fern, to lay the foundation and build up the sides. The outside is frequently covered with lichen, or embroidered with green moss, which, by its closeness to the tree trunk, helps to conceal the little nest, so from prying eyes. It is clear that the movement is built of clay like that of the swallow; or built of plaster, as to speak, like an old chimney house, as in the case of the wagtail; or it is merely a rude platform of sticks, as that of the wood-pigeon. The bird may be a tyrant, like the warbler, or a housewife, like the nest-singer.

The mother bird then the building, while her mate feeds it. The material, grass, mud, moss, manure, etc., and she arranges it with loving reference, first, to the delicate egg, which must be hidden in soft material; then to the little one which, rushing naked from the egg, must not only be cradled in soft material, but kept close to her breast; and the mother of the bird knows where all the material with its meaning is. He knows just what is wanted to make a perfect nest.



THE BIRDY AFFAIR.—(See Poem on Page 306.)



IRREGULAR EAST INDIAN TROOPS.—[See Page 332.]

sword, which is kept as sharp as a razor, is tied to the waist cloth, or suspended from the shoulder by a leather strap. Numerous double-headed Bura'ahana guns and rifles are seen in the hands of these men, but the matchlock is the most common.

In the short's a master of the footman is supposed to be taking place. A company of Amha and Haden, similar to shoulder, shoring and tramping, and drag off their man-holds over their shoulders, are advancing toward a War-offer clerk in the foreground, who is taking a manual roll of the men and checking off

their numbers. A little half-breed drummer precedes each company, beating and dancing an air. Other companies are behind in some on in their turn, and around stand the Jemadar and Chavaran, as the Arab officers are called. The horsemen are in the rear. Make report to them, their dress and equipment are the same as the first. They are simply men-riding, plus a horse and his furniture, occupying a high-backed wooden saddle, covered with soft-leaves of his and cloth, head and hand reins, etc. Like all cavalry, they affect to look down on the troopers, but on in their particular case their only ad-

ditional qualification is that they have four legs instead of two to run away with, they are, perhaps, not so much wanted to penetrate over their backs as first as they imagine.

"NUTS," OR INDIAN TUMBLERS.

Takes from one of the numerous itinerant troupes in India, corresponding to the gyration at home, including professional braves and thieves, tumblers and jugglers, snake-charmers, seers, dancers, politicians of all kinds of petty

persecutions and creature comforts, etc., their number may be counted by the hundred. They generally have straggled quarters in their wanderings, and find tents and villages for their headquarters in the western coast, where travelling and camping in the open air are convenient, if not impossible. Their customs, social and religious, vary considerably, and they have a rough kind of self-government peculiar to each race. Some of their customs are as gross as their general appearance is picturesque, as they rest at the roadside on their travels, or lie sprawling in a crowded mass of ages, women,



EAST INDIAN TUMBLERS AND ACRBATS.

THE EDITOR OF

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.

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Bound according to Act of Congress, in the Year 1868, by Harper & Brothers, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.



C. S. "Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious summer by this son of York;
And all the clouds that lour'd upon our house,
In the deep bosom of the ocean buried.
Now we have borne with you our brooms,
Our banished ones being up for movements;

Our every shroud along to many meetings.
Why I, in this weak piping time of peace,
Have no delight to pass away the time;
I come to you my shadow in the sun,
And tinge the air of this pleasant day.
This hour I hold, inordinate dangers.
—SHAKESPEARE, Act I, Scene I.



Columba. "It judgment, thou art dead to
brutish loves,
And none have lost their reason;
That, that have done this deed, are honorable,
What private girls they bear, also, I know
not.

Thus made Cato do it; they are wise and hon-
orable.
And with, no doubt, with romantic answer you,
I come not, friends, to send away your hearts;
I am no statesman, or I should be
I tell you that which you yourselves do know."
—JULIUS CAESAR, Act III, Scene II.



C. S. "How now, how now? what say the
citizens?"
Frustrated. "The citizens are none, my not
a word.
I had eyes all your victories.
Your discipline in war, wisdom in peace,
Your beauty, virtue, fair beauty,
And, when my country gave to me aid,
I bade them, that did love their country's good,
O'ry. "Hear ye, Sirs."
"They speak not a word."

But, like dumb statues, or fountain stones,
Stood on each other, and look'd dumbly pale.
When I had done, some followers of mine own,
As lower and 'till the last, laid up their caps,
And some my voice cried, "Hear ye, Sirs."
And then I took the advantage of these lies,
"Thanks, gentle citizens, and forward, speak I,
The general goodness, and cheerful show,
Anger your wisdom, and your love to" Carl;
"And some have broke off and make over."
—SHAKESPEARE, Act III, Scene VII.



H. G. "Do you know me, my lord?"
Gent. "Excellent well, you are a sub-
sanguine."
H. G. "Not I, my lord."
Gent. "Then I would you were no longer
a man."
H. G. "Honest, my lord?"
Gent. "Ay, no, to be honest, in this world
given, is to be seen more picked out of one thousand."

H. G. "That's very true... What do you
mean, my lord?"
Gent. "Thank, words, words!"
H. G. "What is the matter, my lord?"
Gent. "Honest, my lord?"
H. G. "I mean the matter that you read,
my lord."
Gent. "Mendacious, Sir."
—SHAKESPEARE, Act II, Scene II.

SHAKESPEARE ON THE "LIBERAL" CAMPAIGN OF SLANDER.

THE FRENCH LIBERATION FUND.

The French people are extremely most anxious to get rid of the German conquerors who will hold sway in all of the eastern departments, and a French correspondence informs us that at one time all the world of Parisian and poet, vintner and artisan, merchant and clerk—

they a day's gross receipts, and that across several provinces for the same purpose, we can not but regret the feeling which dissuaded the carrying through the idea of a new winning the conquered provinces from the grasp of Germany may be regarded as hopeful on the restoration of the independence of Poland.

The picture on this page represents a scene

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN FRANCE.

The illustration on the opposite page represents the interior of a public school in a country village of France—the little hamlet of Quercy, near the French border. It is a bare, cheerless apartment, no more than a hall; one the corner a stove, a table, and benches for the people,

the first receive 200 francs a year; those of the second 400! Even when living in cheap and mean are people they barely keep from starving on their miserable pittance.

In addition to this they have to contend with the constant oppression of the Russian prison-land, these masses of people education in all countries, even where the instruction is wholly



PEASANT POOL IN A FARM GATE IS AID OF THE TERRITORIAL LIBERATION FUND.

did all they could to contribute to the fund for paying off the loan, and in building these of new life and spirit like a new era of greatness. The most noted in this better new building, composed in the historic artistic design, but there is something pathetic in this quarter's mission, aimed for these months. When we look the day's gross

which spends each place in a billiard hall on the Boulevard Beaumarchais, where a company of professional gamblers get up a pool, in which all the real gamblers of the house spend every morning for eight successive days. In this room a vast number of money was raised, and the example was followed in many similar establishments.

on the wall hangs a flag. The room serves as more for a bedroom, kitchen, town-hall, and school-room! About a dozen girls and boys make up the school. The master is a grave middle-aged man, with a picture air of resignation in his bearing. And truly the road school-masters in France have need of resignation. They are divided into two classes. Those of

in the hands of masters of their own faith. It is no under the republic as well as under the empire. On several occasions, when Napoleon III. still occupied the throne, immense numbers were sent from Alsace and other parts of France, paying for a system of public education in a pact with that of Switzerland, that of Austria, that of Prussia, but the prayers of the people

were disdaintfully ignored by the government, by the Senate, and by the Corps Legislatif. "You must not ask for obligatory education," said one of the government orators. "It would be contrary to our customs. It is pretended that the system has succeeded in other countries—it

has not," said "Joseph Proudhon." And his words were repeated, among whom M. Thiers is not to be reckoned, given as the question of popular education, which is again agitating the country, is one of vital importance. But the principle has shown the whole weight of their

own," in the words of a French journalist, "were instantly lapsed against it." The convention charged with the duty of promoting the project was hostile to its adoption. Opponents were denounced by every where; there was a perfect rain of hostile pamphlets denouncing the ap-

proposals of France are compelled, against their will, to grow up in ignorance, while across the Rhine and in the provinces which have passed under Prussian rule by the harvest of war the people enjoy all those great educational advantages for which France stands in vain.



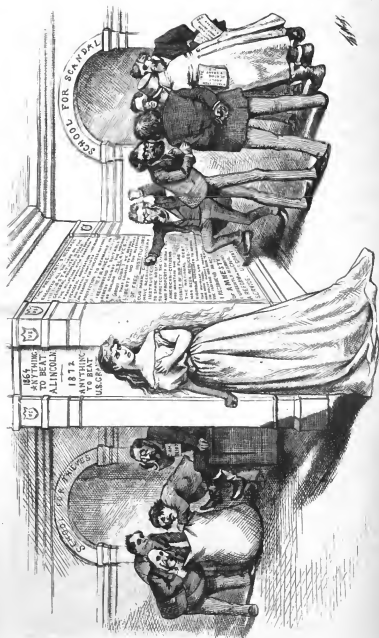
POPULAR EDUCATION IN FRANCE. A PICTURE BY M. J. L. (See Page 348.)

America, Switzerland, and Prussia—say, France were founded France? Certainly, you might as well by next three little dimes, for really we must define to ourselves these words. Poor France! It was but a few months after the delivery of this vainglorious speech that

opposition to the side of popular ignorance. When, last November, the Minister of Public Instruction submitted in his report a plan for compulsory education in the primary branches, such as reading, writing, and elementary arithmetic, "all the forces of the party of dark-

ness, and inside the ministerial chamber from hundreds of pulpits, the *Anti-Slavery of France* proclaimed that this innovation, if adopted by the government, would prove to be a greater public calamity than all the darkness of the war! The project was, of course, voted down, and the

Such is the situation in a country where the Roman pontiff had the management of education in their own hands. Schools are discouraged, and the most desperate counteracting regarded with suspicion by those enemies of popular enlightenment. "And where can we find," says

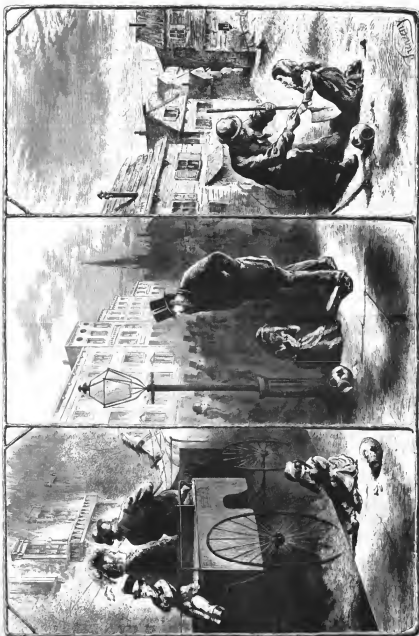


IT IS THE IMMEDIATE JEWEL OF HER SOUL.

But he that fishes from me my good name,
 Robs me of that which not enriches him,
 And makes me poor indeed."

—Gentian, Act III, Scene III.

"Good name, in man and woman,
 Is the immediate jewel of their souls;
 Who steals my purse, steals trash; 'tis something, nothing;
 'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands;



A SUGGESTION OF AN OLD NEW YORK, OR, THE OLD MANHATTAN.—[See page 532.]

to have his passage through a such, the effort would be unavailing, and the man himself a martyr! Our old institutions, with all their faults, have certain ordinary characteristics that amount to good breeding and good manners—reverence for authority, respect for the gradations of rank, dislike to civil contention, and suchlike. We do not sit tamely by when all these are threatened with overthrow; but there are situations where there are brave of these institutions, and men like Douglass find their place there.

While they debated each point in these whet-down, Dick Ramsey and John sat on the steps of the hall door and smoked their pipes.

"I must say, Joe," said Dick, "that your argument accretion cuts but a very poor figure in the present case. It was no better than that wight you told me that Tom was really as low as you."

"Do you remember, in so many words, to be, what you say and on the landing?" "That girl



MINNIE FLEMING.

is my own. I may marry her to-morrow or this day three months."

"And I was right."

"The right were you that she is at this moment the wife of another?"

"And you not you say why?"

"I suppose I can: she preferred him to you, and I merely claim him."

"No such thing: there was no thought of preference in the matter. If you were not one of those fellows who mistake an illustration, and am away from a figure like the perfect, I should say that I had married you first. Now, had the been through-hand, I was all right; in a word, I am all wrong!"

"I was a few years earlier you."

"Well, the women was false, and she married him before not of place."

"Out of place?"

"That is, it is a in a poor case of temper, to repeat it. It is a in a poor case of temper,



"I BELIEVE YOU HAVE LOST A YEAR SINCE BY CHIEF, SAID KATE."

I would not ask her to sing. I even found fault with the way she gave the vocal ballad. I told her clearly in an old lady. A-momentously speaking—at the corner of College Green, who mentioned the waste basket, and then I sat down to write, and would not even venture to glance in return for those looks of absolute rage or indignation she threw across the table. She was frantic. I said it. There was nothing she wouldn't have done. I was she'd have married you just at that moment. And with all that, she'd not have done it if she'd been "black-bird." Come, come, don't blow up, and look as if you'd make me. On the morning she was a Kestrel, and all the blood of her body in her veins, but there must have been something wrong with the Prince of Wales. He was very angry, but his bounding second lady, she didn't take a head-on collision because she controlled with Kestrel."

"You are, without exception, the most contented." "No, not any—don't say any, for I'm nothing of the kind. Contented, if you like, to refuse if your account promises me on saying it, and was not doing good the vanity of a puppy and the self-consciousness of real power; but come, tell me of something pleasant than all this personal discussion—how did mathematics money but things? have you ever been now? was it "transport? was it high-pitched, or apologetic?"

"Kate read it to me, and I thought it remarkable enough. She had done a daring thing, and she knew it: she hated the book, and in any case she was not from home."

"Any mention of me?"

"No a word—your name does not occur."

"I thought not; she had no shock for that. Poor girl, the book is better than I mean it."

"The spirit of Walpole, she believes a lesson to him, and tells my name where she will find a small packet of statistics and perhaps he had given her."

"Rational enough all that. There was an awfully reason why she shouldn't be able to talk of Walpole so easily as of Coleridge at the castle-plaque; but you are she could not trust herself to approach my name."

"You'll provide me no kick you, Adam."

"In that case I shall sit where I am. But I was going to remark that we shall start for soon by the next train, and intend to meet Walpole, if your dear sister is. I shall have much pleasure in taking charge of that man to his address."

"All right, I'll tell him. I am that she and Miss Betty are about to drive over to O'Brien's Park, and I'll give you message as soon."

While Dick, hurrying away on his errand, Joe Arden sat alone, musing and thoughtful. I have no reason to presume my reader cares for his reflections, not to know the meaning of a message sent, half intended and half not, she played upon his face.

As time he ran slowly, and stood looking up at the grim old castle, and its main building of ancient strength and modern decay.

"Little boy, I take it, will go on pretty much as before. All the rest of the drama will revolve each other, but my own little masterpiece must open soon. I wonder what sort of home there will be for Joe Arden's beauty?"

Adam was right. Elizabeth Castle felt back to the ways in which one few chapters found it, and other interests—especially those of Kate's approaching marriage—must afford the memory of Brock's flight and runaway match. By that happy day by which the storm of events follow and subside each other, the present glided back into the past, and the past faded off its colors once more.

On the second evening after Tom's departure, Adam stood on the top of Elizabeth's castle jacket down at the door. Walpole saw him, and waved his hand in kindly greeting. "It was news from Elizabeth?" said he, as he looked.

"Nothing very new—indeed," said Adam, as he looked at him.

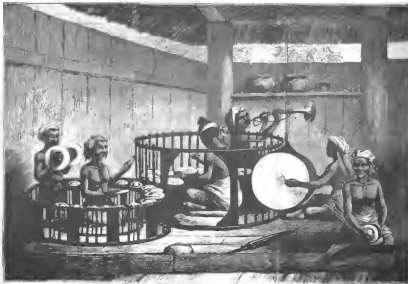
"In this case?" said Walpole, as a slight tremor shook his veins.

"All that."

"Isn't it little—just the whole of it?"

"No they said down there, and, strange than all, they seemed rather proud of it."

THE END.



HELENE MONTAGNE.—[From Page 367.]



AT THE DOOR OF THE OPERA-HOUSE.—[DESIGNED BY C. G. HAYS.]

AT THE DOOR OF THE OPERA-HOUSE.

What a sharp contrast, when the curtain has fallen on the third night of the year, and the audience, pouring forth from the magnificent Opera-house, resplendent with pearls, with gilding, and with shining lights, crowds into the dark street, and emerges into the world of practical realism! It is like returning from some region of fairy-land, where you have been held under the mechanism of some potent spell, or a sudden awakening from a vivid dream. An honest belief, you are surrounded by the gauds of a Kailash, a Yosemite, a Parnassus, a Himala, a Mount Olympus, a Mount Vesuvius; the next, as you stand in the dull light of the street lamp, your eye is smitten by the hoist and of inelegant

conclusions, the sharp word of command as the impatient policeman marches up the carriage; and you realize that you are not in the fairy-land, but in the New York of the nineteenth century.

BURMESE MUSICIANS.

The Burmese empire—called sometimes the Kingdom of Ava, as distinct from Pegu, or British Burma—occupies the upper part of the country watered by the great river Irrawaddy, on the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal. Its population is divided into at least five nations and eighteen different tribes, but the majority, who call themselves Monians or Khans, occupy the centre of the kingdom, from the

Arakan Mountains to the Salween River. They are, however, greatly behind the Khans and the Monians in the arts of civilized life. The men usually have their skins tattooed, and have a large hole in the ear, which they fill with a jewel of gold or silver, or a twisted cord of paper.

The religion is that of Buddhism, which denies the personal will and mind of the deity, but admits a variety of symbolic idols representing the ideal forms of nature. Literature is highly esteemed among them, but is confined only of religious romances, fables, chronicles, and annals. Most of the children are taught reading, writing, and simple arithmetic; the Buddhist priests in the monasteries are their principal teachers. They have some rude manufactures of hardware, cotton, and pottery, and they carry on trade overland with China.

The popular diversions are fire-works, theatricals, music, and the games of chess. A company of Burmese musicians, shown in the illustration on page 366, would find to win the applause of our concert audiences. The drum, suspended from the ceiling, and beaten with the bare hands on each side, the 120 pairs of cymbals, and the long curved horns with its finger-ropes, are rude examples of some instruments of Indian kind for making time, if not for the sake of sound, in our orchestra. The two violin performers, who sit each within an instrument containing a series of drums or rattles are both, varying in size according to the notes of the guitar, may be compared with players on the dulciana or the musical glasses. They produce sounds graduated in a scale of melody by drawing strings striking the several pairs of cymbals or vibrating cymbals.

Bind

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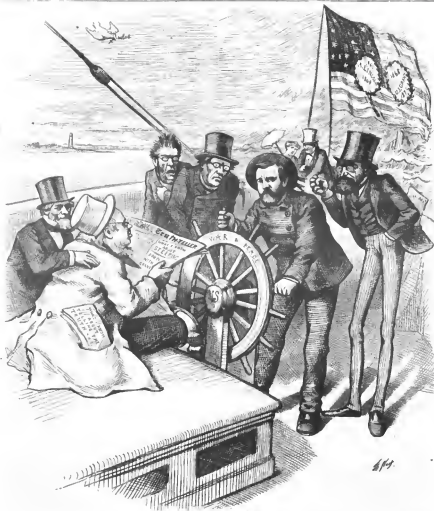
A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.

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"LIBERAL" GRATITUDE.

Now that the good Ship Union has safely passed through the Sea of Trouble into peaceful Waters, shall the Helmsman be thrown overboard.



A "LIBERAL" BUSINESS—ANY THING TO HEAT GRANT?

FATHER ALESSANDRO GAVAZZI. By BISHOP LAWRENCE.

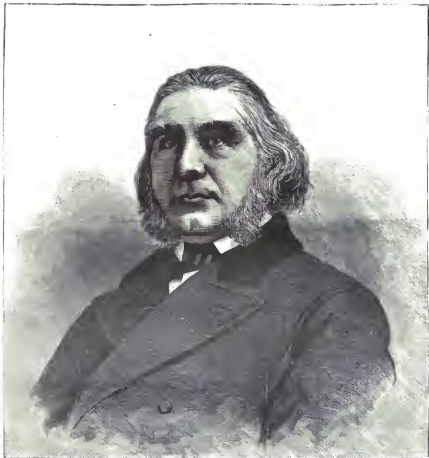
For more centuries had nearly passed since James defined the fabulous legend of the rule of St. Peter in Rome before it was possible, except in a few rare instances, for the Roman people to discuss openly the leading condition upon which runs the life of the papacy. He who declared had been led to the center, the faith of the Eternal City had been confirmed by the success of the Inquisition and the vigilance of the Jesuits. But now many were young, free-thought Romanesque to have accomplished dreams and defend the sanctity of the

free, that liberty of speech and thought was accorded even at Rome. To accomplish this purpose has been the aim of his life. He was born (1837) in Bologna, in the Papal States, entered a monastery, and was early distinguished for his scholarship and moral vigor. At twenty he was made professor at Bologna. But he did not become a professor of the pure Gospel, and in the chief cities of Italy was followed by acerbic charges. His apostolic life, his unswerving sincerity, and his moral teachings drew the attention of the Jesuits, and Gavazzi was considered the worst enemy in a convent. When Giovanni XVI. died the young preacher was in Rome, and began to declare with rare vigor

the Pope and the Jesuits had together from the people; the eloquence and courage of Gavazzi again kindled his countrymen with generous ardor. Around him were Mazzini, Garibaldi, and the chief Italian patriots, and Rome was once more the center of Italian freedom. By a young student was created in the hands of the Pope, who had just established their own republic, hunted in Germany and the Jesuits in their transit over the people, and while on his way to Germany, Gavazzi, and the Jesuits remained with ardor, meeting the Pope's opposition of the day. Once the French

preacher would be based on more by the people he had then moved to political order.

Gavazzi came to New York in 1862, and gave a course of lectures upon the virtue of the papacy and the history of an ecclesiastical rule. He had secured a free seat of the English tongue, and that rare eloquence which had found the hearts of Mazzini and Turin preachers was scarcely less effective with uneducated peasants. With an extensive reputation he sold in American language the results of the popehood, the absorbing scenes he had witnessed in the halls of the Inquisition, and led the tale from before the dullest audience of the rural government. In 1863 Gavazzi earned American than the Ro-



FATHER ALESSANDRO GAVAZZI.—[Transcribed by BISHOP.]

legend, and the most eloquent and effective of them all was Alessandro Gavazzi. The discussion was continued for centuries; the people driven spiritual religion by tradition, the Protestants pointed out the total absence of all historical evidence for that story in which is founded the belief of the medieval Church; and a day and volume history might well attest the spectacle of the revival of a new faith on the spot where two years before it would have been impracticable to dwell for any serious Roman to listen in the teaching of the heretics.

Alessandro Gavazzi must have felt no profound emotion as he stood among the friendly Romans, conscious that Italy was united and

against the view of the clergy, to demand a new faith and the liberation of his country. From 17, a day's freedom and freedom, promised Rome (1847) a free government; Gavazzi preached to applauding through the most and the height of July. The Pope at once placed him in confinement. His cause and cause were to join in the bold vision of Italy against the Jesuits, and started with the Roman visionaries who made an informal effort to drive the foreigners from Italian soil. In many a hopeless conflict Gavazzi was seen, meeting the men, and passing under a rain of stones to the wounded and bleeding the dying.

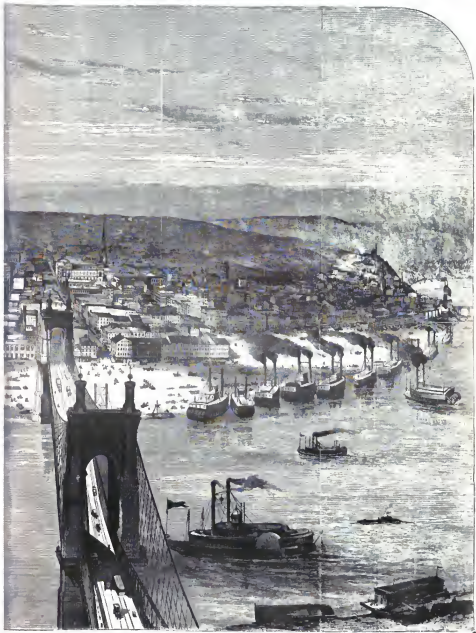
In 1848 a republic was proclaimed in Rome;

were expelled in a vigorous assault, and Rome was with chaos of joy. But the instance of the republic could not last to fall. In all the dangers and trials of the struggle Gavazzi's eloquence encouraged his countrymen; he was often in the hospital, the camp, in the trenches. Rome fell, and the held priest was hidden in the house of the American consul. He escaped to England, and preached with his most eloquence against the corruption of the papal rule. For the Catholic sect of France Louis Napoleon had sent him and the founder of the Roman. A French general that drove Italian patriots on the Italian Campaign, the band music and drums were more ready than the Eternal City, and for many years the war-

most influence was already making the success of their program, that the priest had resolved to destroy the public schools. The appeal was heard and answered. After many years of exile he again a Roman citizen. The French emperor, who gave back Rome to its ancient, passionate and fierce, the Pope is depicted in his capacity for evil, as best in Rome. Father Gavazzi, the reformer of the Roman Church, has witnessed the destruction of his chief base, and seeks now to revive throughout Italy that pure form of Christianity which he advocated, unshaken danger and persecution, in his ardent youth. Cheer, while, peace, reform, the Liberty of the new Italian Church, he will be met with fraternal sympathy in free America.



CINCINNATI, OHIO, "THE QUEEN CITY OF THE WEST," FROM THE



UNION, KENTUCKY.—FROM SKETCHES BY THOS. B. DAVIS.—[SEE PAGE 373.]



SAMPLING PARTY.



JULIUS HADDOX.



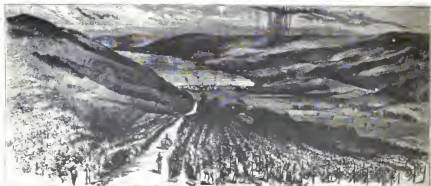
THE WINEPRESS.



THE CHAMPAGNE CELLAR.



THE VINTAGE.



PLEASANT VALLEY DURING THE GRAPE HARVEST.



FOUMING SPARKLING WINE.



PLEASANT VALLEY WINE-CELLAR.

PLEASANT VALLEY VINEYARDS—HAMMONDSPORT, NEW YORK.—FROM SKETCHES BY THEO. R. DAVIS.—[SEE PAGE 367.]

MRS. LUDIA SHREKAM

But for the terrible crime with which she has been charged, Mrs. LUDIA SHREKAM could never have been known outside of the quiet little town of which she was a resident. She had reached nearly the age of fifty, had been three times married, and had always borne an irreproachable character.

Her first husband, HENRY K. SHREKAM, of Derby, Connecticut, was taken sick on the 10th of May last, and died after an illness of five days, which was attended by symptoms which aroused the suspicion of the attending physician. A post-mortem examination was held, and the stomach and a portion of the liver of the deceased were sent to New Haven for analysis. They were found to contain arsenic in considerable quantity. The bodies of her second husband, and of her two children, ANA and FRANK, were then exhumed, and no analytical decided similar results.

A warrant was then issued for Mrs. SHREKAM's apprehension upon a charge of murder, because the man whom she had married from Derby to New Brunswick, New Jersey, where she was arrested, was charged with the crime she simply replied, "I suppose I went along with you." After a short preliminary examination at Derby, she was committed to the county jail in New Haven, and was detained in custody there ever since. The other persons whom she is suspected of poisoning are her first husband, Mr. SHREKAM, of New York city, and their three children. The wife of Mr. SHREKAM, before the Superior Court in New Haven, has just pleaded to a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, for which the penalty is imprisonment for life.

THE QUEEN CITY OF THE WEST.

We lay before our readers this week a carefully engraved and picturesque double-page picture of the beautiful city which we just saw a century of peaceful existence. The view, supposed to be taken from a point somewhere between Harvey and Spaulding, shows the southern bank of the Union, gives a broad view of country, comprehending the city and the surrounding region, with its splendid background of hills, and is so interesting as a picture that we can scarcely say of one of the most important inland towns of the United States.

Commenced about 1750, when the first rude settlement was made in the lovely valley which nature seems to have designed for the building of a great city. Through this valley runs the Ohio—"the beautiful river," as its Indian name signifies—and right opposite the city the Licking River crosses its tributary waters into the noble stream. The banks of the Ohio rise in two arms, or promontories, on which the city is built, and an embankment of rounded hills, rising in height from 100 to 200 feet, shows in the west with a background of considerable beauty.

The river front is about two miles in length, and the southern limit of the city runs five miles from lower market. The greater part of the town lies on the plateau just mentioned, and the river, fifty feet above lower market, is the usual, one hundred and eighty. The front bank of the upper plateau, originally precipitous, has been



MRS. LUDIA SHREKAM.—(Photomontaged in Green, New Haven, Connecticut.)

graded to a gentle slope; the top, comprising two-thirds of the area of the valley, is a slightly undulating surface, with a general slope toward the banks of the surrounding hills.

Cincinnati presents a solid and substantial appearance. The material generally employed in its public and private structures is a fine limestone, or sandstone, although white limestone is also largely used. The streets are wide, regularly laid out, with an average width of about sixty feet, and many of them are adorned with shade trees. The material and business portions of the city are compactly built. A prominent feature is our discussion in the Public Landing, which comprises an open area of five

acres, with one thousand feet of front. The bank is gravel from low-water mark, and finished with facing stones, which rise and fall with the river. In contrast with most Western rivers, the Ohio is subject to great fluctuations. The average range between high and low water is about fifty feet, but in a few instances the run has been fifty feet.

The growth of Cincinnati has kept pace with the settlement of the West and the increase of our inland commerce. Founded upon such a foundation of this country was acknowledged by Great Britain, when the War, was still a calamity, a suffered greatly from Indian ravages, but when this source of danger disappeared

with the settlement of the country, the navy seemed to be impeded, and the coast was secured up to the present time. In 1810 the population was over 100,000; the value of its products for the same year was estimated at \$20,000,000. Among the public works the most remarkable is the great suspension bridge over the Ohio. This magnificent structure is nearly half a mile in length, and its cost was about two millions of dollars. It connects Cincinnati with the southern bank of the river, on which are situated the cities of Newport and Cincinnati, on either side of the Licking River, and which is a fine bridge for the purpose of the river. The railroad suspension bridge between Cincinnati and Newport, which is also shown in our picture, is another notable structure.

Among other noteworthy sights in Cincinnati are the Longworth's opera-house, which, although no longer used for theatrical purposes, yet are the finest structures of the kind in this country, and so come in the city should have without impairing them. A characteristic feature of the city is that part of it called "Over the River"—the Miami Canal having been dugged with the name of the great Cincinnati river—have numerous examples of architecture, and where species of architecture have been introduced for its design. Remains of the city during the Revolutionary war, of 1794, are still visible in the city, and are now the only remains of the city which are still visible. The public buildings of the city are now and are now, but we have not space to add attention to them in detail.

AN INTELLIGENT JURY.

The shrewdness of our present jury system is humorously set off by our artist in the discussion given on this page under the above title. At the New York trials, so many who read the papers with intelligence (and every intelligent man does read the papers) was sent to a jury in a case that evoked popular interest. The system belongs to an age long past, when newspapers had become the leading source of the public mind. There is a time when the details of a great crime come out only once the trial, or, at any rate, very known to a very limited number of people; but in these days of newspaper enterprise and telegraphic facilities a great highlight of a case is almost immediately known to the public mind in half the civilized world, and so persons of ordinary intelligence, the ignorance of it, our own law judges, is entirely unaffected by the public mind. There is, under the present system, the character of our justice is greatly deteriorated, and "a jury" is a jury that is but a fiction of justice.

It is high time to do away with this absurd system, and to substitute intelligence and deliberation for caprice or willful perjury on the qualifications to be made of a juror. The bill introduced by Mr. Davis in the New York Legislature, providing a remedy for the defects of the present system, is an excellent measure, and ought to become a law. It has already passed the Assembly and the Senate, and only awaits the signature of the Governor.



AN INTELLIGENT JURY.

Bird

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HARPER'S WEEKLY.

MAY 3 1872

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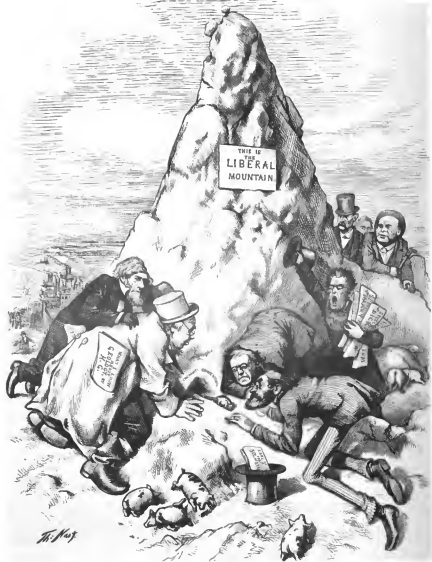
"WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?"

OUR SENATE AND HONORABLE GOVERNOR. "So convinced am I that great and disastrous evils to the City are likely to grow out of the enactment of this Charter, that if I knew every man in the City of New York was clamoring for it, I would not give it my approval."



SECOND LIFE IN THE SOUTH.—Scene at W. L. Burroughs'—(See Page 584.)





"GREAT EXPECTATIONS."

"A (Mod.) Mountain was soon greatly agitated. Loud Groans and Noises were heard; and crowds of People came from all Parts to see what was the Matter. After long expectation and many wise conjectures from the by-standers, out popped a—Mount!"

THE GENEVA CONFERENCE.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

There could not have been a better day than the 14th of April at Geneva. Mont Blanc, forty miles away, looked in, agreeably to say the least, at the Swiss windows in the Hotel de Ville, where the brief meeting of Messrs. Davis, Cassin, and Blais was held. At all, it is a sort of Geneva landscape of "no less" weather. The Hotel de Ville, where the brief meeting of Messrs. Davis, Cassin, and Blais was held, at the foot of the mountain, is a quiet old place, planted at the head of a narrow winding street, in the northern part of the city. The gateway leads into a paved court, with a double arcade on one side and the city street on the other. Directly opposite the gateway, inside of the court, is a noble stone gateway, up which the delegates, in the stormy days of the republic, and to ride their horses at the same place.

The meetings have taken place in the Salle des Conferences—the council-chamber of the senate and city of Geneva. There is in that the atmosphere will come on the 14th of June next, if they meet at all. The Americans will



GENEVA, MONT BLANC IN THE DISTANCE.



HALL OF CONGRESS, HOTEL DE VILLE, WHERE THE TRIENNAL OF GENEVA IS HELD.

Attorney General in March, 1871, and continued to hold the same office till the dissolution of Lord James Russell's ministry in the spring of 1872. On the formation of the Coalition cabinet he resumed his post as Attorney General, and was, in 1871, appointed Secretary of State. While Attorney General he was engaged in the "Imperial case," and displayed considerable ability in the prosecution of it. In 1870, on the death of Chief Justice Jervis, at the close of 1868, Mr. Ashurst became his successor. He was created a Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and was advanced to the high office of Lord Chief Justice of England on the elevation of the late Lord Cairns. In the winter of 1871, he was charged in the Grand Jury at the Central Criminal Court, London, delivered April 16, 1871, in the case of General Haussmann and Lieutenant Haussmann, pronounced by the Justice of the Peace, is a masterly performance, and contains a most elaborate exposition of natural law, and of the manner in which it has been applied in various periods of English history. It has been and is the subject of the British at the Geneva Tribunal.

Dr. BUCHANAN PALMER, Q. C., M. P., second son of the late Lord William Somerset Palmer, many years tutor of Merton, Oxford, where he was born in 1812, entered in Rugby and Winchester schools, was elected as

Agent at that meeting have already appeared previously in the Weekly. The two Englishmen who will take the greatest part at the 25th conference are Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, British agent, and Dr. BUCHANAN PALMER, leading lawyer on the English side.

The Right Hon. Sir ALFRED JAMES RUSSELL CROMWELL, Bart., son of Mr. ALFRED CROMWELL, formerly English minister to Colombia, was born in 1800, and succeeded, in 1855, as the secretary of his uncle, the late Sir Sir WILLIAM CROMWELL, Bart., Dean of York. Having been educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated LL. B. in 1829, Mr. Cromwell was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, and went the Western Circuit. In 1841 he became Q. C. during the railway mania of 1844 had the great fortune to obtain a large share of the Parliamentary question which arose out of the various lines projected, and as the general situation of 1847 was entered for his support in the advanced liberal movement. He did not take a very prominent position in a debate, but he made his considerable influence of Lord Palmerston's foreign policy in the Pacific question in 1850, which was one of the most eloquent and successful speeches ever delivered in the House of Commons. He was, moreover, afterwards appointed Solicitor-General, was promoted as he



HOTEL BEAU-RIVAGE, HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN ARBITRATORS.

THE WEEKLY

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

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ADDING INSULT TO INJURY.

Any thing to make our Republic look Ridiculous.



ROME—THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AND THE IMPORTUNATE FLOWER GIRL.

THE ROMAN FLOWER GIRL.

Drawn the recent visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Rome we write, Mr. S. Hall, witnessed the scene which forms the subject of the accompanying illustration. Nothing is so sacred as the importance of Rome. Her appeal, delivered in that sacred Southern language, was addressed with equal grandeur and perspicacity to the million people of the city, to the student scholars of the English compound, to the spectators from New York, who has made a good living out of the city of the past, and is now spending his gains in a European tour, as to private and persons in search of health and recreation. According to his design philosophy, all these persons are

usually dressed with pockets containing quantities of various silver and copper coins, and they are able to extract a portion of the metallic deposit for his own benefit.

The Prince and Princess seem to have had a very pleasant time in Rome. At first the weather was miserable, and the Princess had to go about in a close-lined carriage, but after a while the sun shone out, and a breeze wafted the clouds. The Princess's pretty face every where gained her general admiration, while the Prince had the hideous in iron Libretto and Violoncello in time together at his table, and managed by his genial hospitality and his wife's charming manner, in spite of the discomforts of bad politics, to keep every body in excellent good humor.

A FATAL GAS.

In volcanic regions springs and wells of carbonic acid gas are not uncommon, forming part of the geological formation, like the springs and wells of petroleum in certain districts of the country. The Duke of Genoa, near Naples, enjoys a world-wide reputation for the evil. It displays the fact that carbonic acid gas is so much heavier than air that it lies on the ground like a pool of water. The gas flows out over the threshold of the door, and runs like a brook down the path leading up to the garden. It is carbonic acid gas which plunges into the stream, and in point of fact is immediately extinguished. While Mr. Braccagnoli was exploring, in 1861, the equatorial crater of South America, he was

taken to a spot where animals can not remain with impunity, namely Tringonville, at a short distance from the volcano Tringon. "Our horses," he says, in his narrative, "were so uncomfortable when they were approaching it by refusing to obey the spur, and jerking their heads in a way most unpleasant to the rider. The earth was covered with dead birds; one of them, a magnificent cock-of-the-rock, was rapidly picked up by my guides. Among the victims were several reptiles and a multitude of butterflies. The scene was horrible, and the gas not too high. At old Indian, Quilwa, who accompanied us, told that when you went to sleep long and peacefully, you ought to make your bed on the Tringonville." Two springs of carbonic acid are so abundant



"SWEET MY CHILD, I LIVE FOR THEE."—[FROM THE PICTURE BY MARION BISHOP.]

as to give rise to accidents in the open fields. One is on the banks of Lake Lanier, by the Rhine, the other not far from Agropore, in America. The gas rises from slight hollows in the ground, around whose brink vegetation is luxuriant, in which insects and small animals run to and fro and are suffocated. These ladies attract birds, which perch in like manner. Thus, as the discharges, who, aware of the danger, secure the gas with long hooked sticks, and make heavy bags without expending powder or shot.

In the Middle Ages the effects of this gas in

cellars, mines, wells, and grottoes set people's imaginations on work. Such spots were haunted by dragons, demons, gnomes, goblins, keeping watch over hidden treasures, and inflicting death on the presumptuous intruder by the mere glance of their terrible eyes. To what other cause could such deaths be attributed? For the collectors invariably bore no wound, lesion, disfigurement, or other mark of violence, and popular superstition attributed the cause to supernatural agency. Beliefs have disfigured many features of this character, which were once accepted as facts by the learned as well as the ignorant.

SWEET MY CHILD, I LIVE FOR THEE.

The picture from which this engraving was taken was painted by an English lady who is married to a German. The subject and title were suggested by Tennyson's charming and pathetic ballad which we quote below.

Home they brought her warrior dead;
She saw growth, nor utter'd cry—
All her maidens, watching, said,
"The most woe of the world die."

Then they praised him, soft and low,
"Call'd him worthy to be loved."
Those stand and nod to her
Till she neither speaks nor moves.

Hide a maiden from her place,
Lagging in the warrior's steps,
Took the first clerk from the lay;
Till she neither moved nor spoke.

How a woe of ninety years,
For his child upon her lay—
Like summer tempest came her name—
"Sweet my child, I live for thee."



WILLIAM TELL WILL NOT SURRENDER ON NOW TO THE OLD HAT.

AN AUDIENCE WITH PIUS IX.

This article is shown partly our readers on the accompanying illustration written to follow. "This was one of those wet day receptions ready to be attended by visitors to Rome. A request was made to Montaigne, and after more than ten minutes a printed invitation came through

from the court, on the same floor. When I entered it was found on either side with chairs, on which and those who were about as he presented. I found a plain, and composed myself to wait till half an hour. There were the walls on both sides, covered with paintings and portraits of birds, houses, and fishes. The hall as revealed the occupation of the floor of the

head myself as a victim during Carnival, and an English militia officer to show and stories of a very ancient fashion. All of an hour brought visitors to be shown, which being on my arm, the gentlemen being bedazzled with windows and pictures and pictures almost as much as the ladies. As I might it (John Gower) appeared at the end of the gallery, and after him a Mon-

signorini to Montaigne to lunch and visit, one of a hour half his visit. Then one by one his visitors were introduced to him, not by their names but by their families, and as an American he would say, "Ah, New York," to the Irish, "Ah, Dublin," to the English, "Ah, London." The person addressed somewhat bent the knee, and kissed the hand of his Holiness.



ROME.—AN AUDIENCE WITH PIUS IX. IN THE VATICAN.

his hands, in which we were hidden to appear at the Vatican on an appointed day; before he had a - - in black and velvet, gentlemen in evening - - in white gloves. The scene of the reception - - in this case it was in the Loggia of St. Peter, a long and narrow arched porch on the south of the Loggia of Raphael, which

poor. There are quite that fed the children of Israel; there that the Egyptian watched; the pattern of the wilderness; the oil in the desert; the sparrows on the house-top, houses, wild honey, and wild grapes - - right. "My studies were divided between a very pretty American girl, on whom my heart had af-

gion, who made a sign which we interpreted to mean, "The Pope is coming! you had better kneel!" So we all knelt. And because the kneeling time came the Pope; lifted his hand for a minute in benediction, then motioned us to rise. So we all rose. The Pope was in his antique dress of white and white. He was

"I was wondering whether I should kneel down and kiss his hand in the right place, when his progress was stopped by a little boy who was rudely possessed and prophesied - - other words, he knelt and presented a piece of poetry before him. The Pope was brought to a long stand-still, he philosophically took out his

smother, and gazed over the smother, now the head of the little boy: said "Hearst! Hearst!" and between the pointer addressed a hand word to the mother, who looked alongside.

"By time the child finished, and the Pope smiled on. My ears had all but come; but when the Pope was next but one to me my eyes shone, a young girl, protruded herself before him, and being her arms about, with wild gestures

my sword, his eyes twinkled so that I thought he winked at me; and the staff box was so close that I should not have been surprised if he had offered me a pinch. Now she faintly intimated which I had been betrayed by these touches of nature and grace of craft had entangled me in the mind of the Holy Father, for when my own introduction came, though I had the bare most humbly and bowed his head most

while we both again. And as the audience ended; but just as the Pope was going away a lady threw herself on the ground before him as low as she, and a Monseigneur gallantly assisted by lifting up the white robe from the waist down. It was a little sister still, but showed what marvellous hold the spiritual power has still over the hearts of women, if not of men."

hairs, deriving, presents himself in connection of high ceremonial as he appears in the accompanying sketch, adorned on an ornamental dais, the upper half of his body covered by a curtain, his sacred person being thus made to the priest and the faithful. But the Mikado still further repudiates the Deity, inasmuch as the adoration is not rendered to himself, but to that symbol which is the sacred "Kakari"—his upright stance with

A VISIT TO THE MIKADO OF JAPAN.



time, close to my face. She made a forced adieu, in which the words "berbena," "temple," "garden," were heard at short intervals. Now there was merely a yard between the Pope and myself, and we both looked, first at the girl, and then at one another, exchanging glances of amazement, as that I seemed to get quite as human with his Holiness. Once, upon

recently (just between the third and fifth fingers below the ring), he concluded me never a word—not even "Ah, London!"

"The painted lady, and there all had been indicated he made a short speech in French, in which he stated that in these times of error his blessing might need to lend us to truth. He blessed us, and all our crimes and misdeeds,

A VISIT TO THE MIKADO.

In Japan we see at this day many features of the highest interest, no observing passage in the second, Edward Scripps. As Huxley's viewpoint and general order, the Mikado's face can not be seen, but only the "Kakari" (the "mother" in the original Japanese). The Mikado

which we are acquainted in Geneva, and which is the sacred object in the Shrine of Meiji. Here, in Japan, is the same symbol, reduced under the form of the sword of the prodigious properties of the earth, and of the living in His creative power. And this is the state formally as provided for the masses; but the spiritual eye is a separate and a philosophical view of theology;

THE EDITOR OF

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DECORATING THE WHITE HOUSE.



THE MODERN MAZERFA.—"WHAT I KNOW ABOUT THE ROAD FROM CINCINNATI TO —"

H. STURTELL.
American.GUTHRIE
Scots.MR. C. P. ANDRÉS.
Peruvian.BARON DE STAFFEL.
Swiss.MR. ALEXANDER COCHRAN.
English.

THE "ALABAMA" CLAIMS—THE GENEVA COURT OF ARBITRATION.

THE MEMBERS OF THE COURT.

In the Weekly for May 18 we gave several illustrations of Geneva, where the Arbitration Court of Arbitration met, and where it will meet again on the 15th of June, should the negotiations now pending between our government and that of Great Britain be brought to a successful issue. Hereafter the portion of the Geneva press to whom this subject has been turned over may be of interest. Probably the audience of foreign politics will be able to characterize of these gentlemen whose personal history has now become a matter of interest to the whole civilized world.

Count ROSENTHAL, the minister of King Victor Emmanuel, is a man of no slight honor in his own country; but only in a few instances of great repute in Italy, but for several years he has held the important post of president of the Italian Senate.

The minister of the Tribunal who represents the President of the Swiss Confederation, M. BARNIER—formerly editor of an important jour-

nal, the *Revue*, published at Bern—has been several times placed by his countrymen at the head of the nation, and in the functions of executive interpreter of that constitution which he has done so very much to frame in its present shape. He has for several years, however, retired from the active pursuit of politics, and has become manager of the largest Swiss bank in Switzerland. He is regarded in a measure as the very highest ability, and his services have entire satisfaction to both parties in the dispute.

The President member of the Arbitration Court, the Baron de JOLY, has won a title to respect in more than a single part of life. In his youth he was a professor of law at the University of Zurich; afterwards he was appointed to represent his country as Consul-General at Shanghai, and for many years he occupied the distinction of representing the Imperial Court of Russia at Berlin, though at present he holds the post of Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Vienna.

It will be seen that the members of the Tribunal have not been chosen casually or at random—that the claimant and defendant alike must

depend on their case going before men who are prominent in a long and honorable career as guaranteeing that the rendered judgments will be brought to the performance of their respective functions.

Our readers are already familiar with the career of Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, the representative of this country at Geneva. He was born in Boston in 1807, is the grandson of John Adams, second President of the United States, and son of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, sixth President. He accompanied his father to Russia and England. In the latter country he was placed at a boarding-school; and being a very high colored and patriotic man, he became involved in a great many squabbles with his school-fellows, and fought many battles in defense of the honor of America. In 1829, having studied the law, he was called to the bar. The following year he married the youngest daughter of Mr. JAMES C. BROWN, a very wealthy merchant of Boston, which made him a member in fact of the WASP party, with which he had acted, he was

connected for Vice-President by the Federal party on the ticket with ex-President VAN BUREN. He served a term in Congress, and in 1851 was appointed United States Minister to England, where his services were of the utmost importance in this country during the war.

His Ambassador JAMES FORTUNE COCHRAN, Lord Chief Justice, was born in London in 1807, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1825 he was admitted of the Middle Temple, and in 1829 was called to the bar. In 1841 he became a Q. C., and on account of the great ability with which he conducted Lord PALMERSTON'S foreign policy in the East Pacific Ocean, and the attention which he gave to the Eastern question from time to time, he was appointed British Consul-General in 1853 by Lord John Russell, and retained the honor of Knighthood. In this latter American General under Lord ARCADE, and subsequently Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. On the outbreak of the Danish administration in 1855, he was appointed to the Lord Chief Justiceship by the government of Lord PALMERSTON.



PRESENTED AT





IN CHURCH—A COMFORTING SERVICE.



OUTSIDE THE CHURCH—WAITING FOR THE LAST REX.

A DROWNY DAY IN THE COUNTRY.—DRAWN BY W. L. SHEPARD FROM SKETCHES BY MARY C. McDONALD.—[SEE PAGE 135.]

IN A CONVENT GARDEN.

Two monks on this page represent the garden of the Convent of St. Clara's Monks, at Rome, where the Franciscan friars are playing at bowls down as they loaf with snags and dirt tools, and dressed with the Roman cane. The Ursuline and Franciscan orders, chosen for their beauty, in the "Bells of Rome," are supported by char-

and are always pleased to chat about the weather. They are very poor, very good-natured, and very dirty. They walk by day and sleep by night in the same old muddy robes, which is not kept from contact with the dirt by any luxury of linen, till it is worn out. The beggars are they by faith and profession. They are regarded as the most confidence of all the con-
victed order, and are looked upon by the con-

A DROWSY DAY.

There is nothing more characteristic of Amer-
ican country life, except in places where our har-
most hollow-voiced master strong enough to carry
out the great customs of England, than the
affairs and scenes of Sunday. All kinds of
labor are looked. The very animals seem to
know the day, and put on a drowsy and other

usually call the house of worship. Whether a
poor congregation from some-what change to a
drowsy sermon. Here and there a good, hard-
working farmer, overcome by nothing to do, and
weary with the week's physical exertion, falls
asleep in the very effort to listen and think. He
does it every Sunday. He confesses that he
doesn't hear much of the sermon, and that he
goes to church mostly "for the change." Ma-

MONKS IN THE CONVENT GARDEN (UP CLING & MARIAN).



in. Chaf in their long brown robes, a cord
around their waist, and a basket on their arm,
the brethren may be seen shuffling along upon
their mottled feet, buying contributions from
shops and houses. Money is scarce, but they
get bread, beer, rice, fish, cheese, and
sometimes a piece of meat, with their basket
filled. Sometimes they meet late conversation,

men people with kindness in being thoroughly
absent in their religious professions, for their
only merit the fact by penance, fasting, and
watched fast. Though the Franciscans live as
they they have almost always a garden con-
tained with their convent, where they raise quan-
tities of vegetables. But their little gardens to
work for them.

look. The village stores are all closed. About
the farm-house all is still. The men and women
"do their chores" quietly, and after breakfast get
ready for church.
If it be a vacation-time, the women will delin-
quent at one picture on page 441 may be vis-
ited in and around the church, or "meeting-
house," as New England country folk show it is

churchmen here play tricks upon each other as they
uncovering others, or follow the good farmer's
example by making refuge in sleep.
Outside, in the shade of the walls, under the
hump-sheds or the crowded shade trees, gathers
a crowd of village idlers, where neither example
nor prohibition can induce to enter the church.
They lounge about, talking politics and village

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"IN MEMORIAM"—DECORATION-DAY, 1872.—DRAWN BY Wm. H. Low.—[See Page 487.]



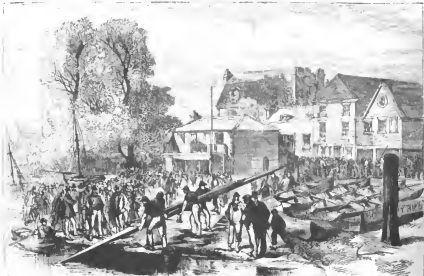
BETWEEN THE STRIKE AND THE FAMILY.—[DRAWN BY PAUL PASSERIS.]

THE STRIKE AND THE FAMILY.

Too serious of the present order, by which the practical operation of the right hand has been secured. The New York, was a signed triumph of

to look. Too often strikes have been instigated by designing leaders when the great body of working men have been prosperous and contented, and such movements have brought misery upon thousands of families. The first illustration on this

page takes us into one of those common strikes. The sturdy workman, leaning on his ax, appears to be wavering between "Dapman" in his society and his duty to his family. See it looks as if the grinding with was to win the day.



INTERNATIONAL FOUR-OAR BOAT-RACE—THE AMERICAN CREW LANDING AT BOURNEMOUTH, ENGLAND.—[SEE PAGE 418.]



SHAKESPEARE HOUSE IN HENLEY STREET, STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.

SHAKESPEARE.

On Thursday, the 25th of May, Mr. J. Q. A. Wynn's admirable statue of Shakespeare, of which we give an engraving on this page, was unveiled in Central Park, in the presence of a vast concourse of people. Chief Justice Davis presided on the occasion. Mr. William Crozier, the artist, made an eloquent and appropriate address, and Mr. Edwin Dowse, poet, with great effect, a fine Shakespearean poem by R. H. Stoddard.

In connection with this interesting ceremony we give pictures of the birth-place and tomb of the poet. The house is situated in Henley Street, Stratford-upon-Avon. It will at once enable us to form an idea of the sort of habitation usually occupied by respectable "gentlemen farmers" of the time of "Good Queen

Bess," in which class John Shakespeare is supposed to have belonged.

The tomb of Shakespeare is in the church of the Holy Trinity Church at Stratford. The bust is of the size of life, and stands under a simple, but very beautiful, canopy of black marble, upon the entablature are the arms of Shakespeare, surmounted by a shell and flanked by two small figures, as seen in the engraving. Originally the bust was covered in two white life. The hands and feet were of black marble, the eyes of a light hazel, and the hair and beard natural. The double, or oval, was sculptured upon which was a loose black island, or gown without sleeves. The upper part of the rudeness on which his hands rest are green, the under and around, and the outside gilt. Mr. John Wain, grandfather of Mrs. Wainman and Mr. Wainman, had it repaired, and the original colors preserved, in

1748; but in 1783, says Barrett, "Mr. M. some ruined the bust to be covered over with one or more more of white paint, and thus it ever destroyed its original character and injured the appearance of the face."

Upon the tablet beneath the bust are two inscriptions, one in Latin, the other in English,

and below the monument, upon the stone covering the grave, are the well-known lines:

Some say that his death was made out,
To and many causes of death thought,
But all the world is full of his thought,
And every man his name is thought.

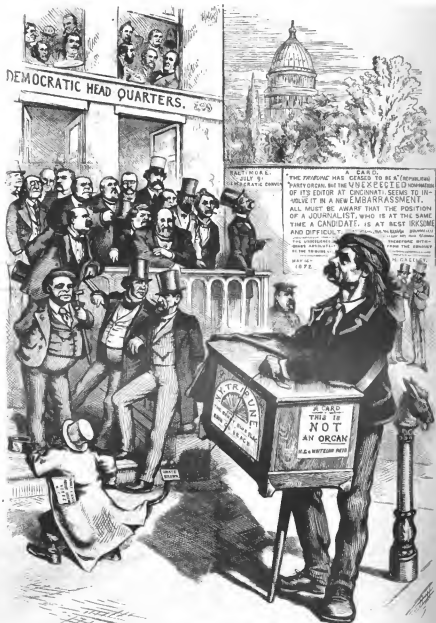
We can not at present appreciate the exact date.



TOMB OF SHAKESPEARE, HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.



WARD'S SHAKESPEARE STATUE, CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK.



THE NEW ORGANS. (we beg the Tribune's pardon) - JEALOUSY ON ITS "NEW DEPARTURE." - ANY THING TO GET YOURS.

"The brain, the heart, the soul, of the present Democratic Party in the rebel element at the South, with its Northern allies and sympathizers. It is rebel to the core to-day."—*New York Tribune* (old issue), February, 1871.

THE NEW METHODIST BISHOPS.



DR. THOMAS BOWDLER.



DR. W. L. HARRIS.



DR. R. H. POTTER.

Among the acts of the Methodist General Conference at Louisville and the least important was the election and ordination of eight new bishops. The election occupied the sessions of two days, and excited the most profound interest among the members of the Conference and the general public. It was attended by the gallery of the spacious Academy of Music, in which the session was held. It is recorded that the divine fell upon them these high Churchmen of character, scholarship, piety, and eminent standing in the denomination with them as the fullest confederates of their brethren. The Conference is to be congratulated upon the satisfactory manner in which this part of its labors was performed.

On this page we have grouped the portraits of the new bishops, from photographs by E. H. Williamson of Brooklyn, with a few biographical notes.

DR. THOMAS BOWDLER, D.D.

Dr. Bowdler was born in Bristol, Connecticut, July 15, 1811. His grandfather, Rev. Thomas Bowdler, aided by his brother's influence, introduced Methodism into the North Branch country at an early date, maintaining numerous churches from Baltimore through to the Canada. Dr. Bowdler was educated



DR. J. W. WILEY.



DR. W. L. HARRIS, D.D., LL.D.

while a student at Canisius Seminary in 1833, was graduated at Dickinson College in 1837, and assumed the old Baltimore Conference in 1839. In 1840 he was elected president of Lehigh Seminary at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, continuing in that position ten years. In 1850 he was elected to the presidency of Indiana Asbury University, at Greencastle. At Philadelphia, in 1864, he was elected with Bishop JAMES a general delegate to the British Wesleyan Conference. He was chaplain in the United States Senate in 1861-62.

DR. W. L. HARRIS, D.D., LL.D.

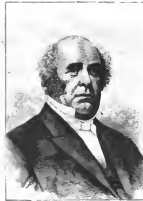
Dr. Harris was born in Ohio November 4, 1817. He received his education at York Seminary, and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in early youth. In his nineteenth year he entered the Ohio Conference, and spent ten years in effective pastoral work. In 1848 he was elected principal of the Indiana Institute and later Professor of Chemistry and Natural Science in the Ohio Wesleyan University. His first election to the General Conference was in 1856, and he has been a member and the chief secretary of each succeeding one to the present. The



DR. S. G. ARMSTRONG.



REV. GILBERT HAYES.



DR. JOHN T. FOX.

VESUVIUS.

The artist from whose sketches these two illustrations are engraved thus describes his experience during the time of the great eruption:

"It was night when I reached Naples, and I walked out on in the port directly to look toward the mountain. That looking was to be said. All

and that when the sea was objects would be reflected as before. But no, the sea was high, and there I stood, from my window, all that every thing was covered thick with powdered ash, and that the darkness was growing deeper. Remembering how Pompeii was buried, now I feared that Naples should be about to share the same fate. I walked out, and the cloud of ashes near-

a plain, and women bringing cabbage in a market garden. We saw such, indeed, with far more, abandoning the Christian neighborhood. When we were near the lava, brilliant and double sunlight, as if we were approaching the foreparts of an ending. They let us pass when they found what we were, and our emotions transferred us into the hands of our-

time, which it had reached. Those that just stood near the stream had their fresh spring fountains shattered and shattered. It was a mass of nine men; but the lava itself disappointed me. I had expected to see it rolled and broken, as moving motion would become, but, on the contrary, it was silent and jagged, like a vast heap of numerous stones broken,



THE Eruption of MOUNT VESUVIUS—VIEW FROM POMPEII.

was hidden in thick, impenetrable mist, from whose depths portentous buildings rose. In the morning, when I looked on, thinking to take my first view of the mountain, every thing was of a solid white gray. Distance, air, sea, earth, the garden below, all were white. I thought at first it was a new effect of the light,

ly blinding me. Those who were about held up umbrellas for protection; but the ashes fell so thick and the mist covered them so that all the city seemed one, and its people ghost-like. The day wore, but still the wind blew toward Naples, and still the ashes fell. As we drove to see the lava stream men were bounding the clouds in

side guides who knew the country. We were driven to the mountain side, and its shadows had grown more appalling. Our guides led us to the edge of a lava stream, no deep but high, full forty feet. It emitted, and down creases we could see that it was still red-hot. From us have poured forth from, and the support of

our running down. But they tell me, and I have seen for myself more, that this is the more certain, that was away the crumbled ruins, as it were, of the ruined city underneath. They led us then to a cottage that had escaped for a miracle. The lava had held on its terrible march within a yard of it, and yet had not crossed the

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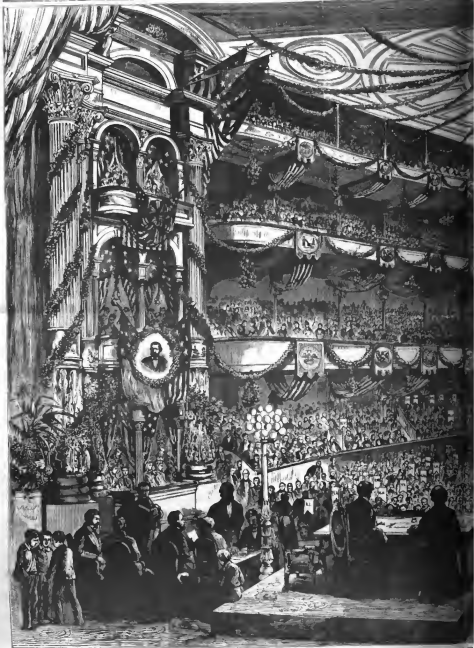
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"STAND BY YOUR GUNS, MENT"



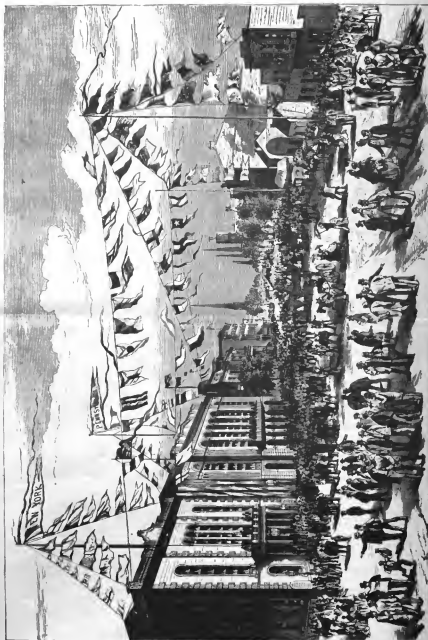
"PLAYED OUT!"



PHILADELPHIA—THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION IN SESSION IN THE



ACADEMY OF MUSIC, JUNE 8, 1875.—FROM SKETCHES BY THOS. H. DAVIS.—[SEE PAGE 474.]



PHILADELPHIA—BROAD STREET, IS THE VICINITY OF THE ACQUANT OF MUSIC, DURING THE SESSION OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—FROM A SKETCH BY JOHN R. DAVIS.—(See Page 454.)

THE PEACE OF WESTPHALIA.

THE FRENCH AND THE GERMAN.

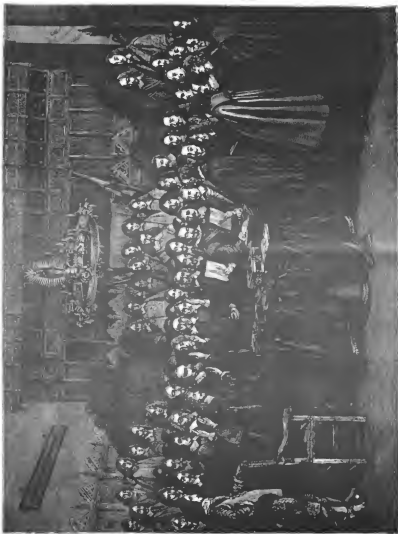
The Peace of Westphalia (1648) gave rest to the Protestants of Germany from the prolonged horrors of the Thirty Years' War. It forms the basis of the modern progress of Europe. More honest and more constructive than their neighbors, the Germans had been increasingly misled by the cunning intrigues of Italian popes and Spanish kings, had been divided by nation con-

the feet of the followers of Luther. Francis II., adorned in a Jewish costume, sat on the German throne. His protestants had been mild and tolerant, but Ferdinand, a disciple of the papist Luther, insisted on infusing every trace of Protestantism from Vienna to the Baltic. Nothing, he had learned from his teacher, was so important as to secure the universal sway of the British Church; he could realize no higher blessing upon the world than the total conversion of the heretic.

crimes of the Imperial emperor swept over the Protestantism, and the Bohemian rebellion, and reduced the North to a fearful submission. Like an avenging flame from the ruins of Mexico, the genius of Luther, wanted the bones of Luther, and instead drove such was upon the altar; the North barbarity of the Spanish was found in violent struggle in the pain and terror of the German people. Germany, fighting against itself, became the seat

Truce of Westphalia, Protestantism seemed to new missions, but Germany was divided forever by the victory of Ferdinand, and the intrigues of the popes were never to allow it unity and repose.

The nation, indeed, has suffered more deeply from the strife and the evil eye of the Jesuits. In the Thirty Years' War thousands of the population of Germany perished; we are told by its own historians, of famine, plague, and by the sword. Doubtless regard from the Jesuits was



THE TREATY OF WESTPHALIA—(From the Pictures at Vienna.)

persecution, and now by still darker. To set German against German, to stimulate internal dissent, and break the power of a nation which, if united, must have suffered the rigors of European imperialism, the papal powers labored with an common end. But the intrigues of the Jesuits in the seventeenth century proved more nearly successful than the arms of Charles V. or the treasury of two Napoleons. For many years Germany lay a prey and bleeding victim at

Guided by his Spanish and Italian masters, the unhappy German, blind to the interests of his native land, began the Thirty Years' War. Ferdinand and the Jesuits resolved to make a speedy end of German liberty of thought and speech. Spanish troops and Spanish priests poured into the miserable country. Dulante and his associates shared in the plunder of divided Germany, and laughed at its calamity. As the cunning intrigues of the various Jesuits, the

of the nation it had more cruel and cruel. It resulted before the Spanish troops of Ferdinand. Wallenstein and Tilly raised their armies and the Jesuits sought rule at Magdeburg and Prague. The Swedes were and pillaged Germany. France seized the Rhine provinces Holland and Friesland declared an armed separation from the German empire which Ferdinand had subjected to the cruel policy of an unscrupulous church. At length, by the

the Baltic. The funeral rage of the Jesuits had made Germany a spectacle of misery. The French drove down its highways along the Rhine, and plundered its rural villages. The Jesuits created numerous revolutions from its suffering people. The treaty of 1648 left it divided and fallen, the South was annexed from the North by Russian intrigues. Nor was it until the campaign of 1870 that Germany was said to have received its unity, or to have recovered

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THE EDITOR OF

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

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THE LATE JAMES GORDON BENNETT.—[Photographed by Brady, New York.]

THE LATE JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

As we lately announced in our issue of last week, *James Gordon Bennett*, the founder and proprietor of the *New York Herald*, died in the evening of the 1st of June, at the age of

seventy-seven. The story of his life is interesting and instructive. To few men it is given, after struggling in poverty and obscurity through nearly two-thirds of the allotted period of human life, to achieve a dazzling career. Through this experience the founder of the *Herald* passed. Mr. Bennett was born near the town of

Keth, in Bucklebury, Portland, in 1795. His father was a well-to-do farmer, a devout Calvinist, whose wish it was to advance his two sons, James and Cooper, for the priesthood. But the former, after receiving a handsome education at the local schools, and subsequently at a clerical institution at Abbeville, his himself associated to

a priestly calling, and sought independence in another continent. Some time in 1810 he sailed from Portland for Halifax, Nova Scotia. His means were small, and he was glad to obtain any kind of employment. From Halifax he soon found his way to Boston, where he read proof in a large publishing house. He was re-



DR. STEWELL WYTHEUS BROWN.



THEODORE VAN RENSS.

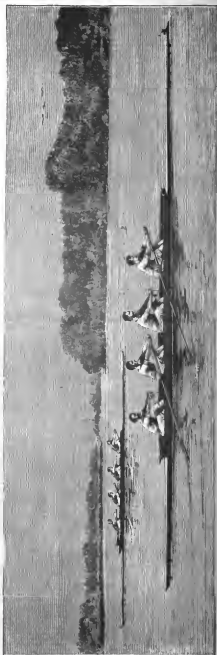


ALEXANDER HAYS.



EDWARD SMITH (Jr.)

THE AMERICAN CREW.—From Photographs by Beaumont.



THE INTERNATIONAL ROWING MATCH—THE AMERICAN AND ENGLISH CREWS IN THEIR BOATS.—(See Page 484.)



THE BOSTON PUBLIC MARKET—VIEW OF THE COLONADE.—On Wood at D. C. Simmons, from the Drawing of the Architect, H. G. Powers.—[See Page 486.]



THE LAST SHOT OF THE HONORABLE SENATOR FROM MASSACHUSETTS.—HE PULLED THE LONG BOW ONCE TOO OFTEN.

FOR PRESIDENT,
 ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
 HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

"We believe that the modest patriotism, the earnest purpose, the sound judgment, the practical wisdom, the invulnerable integrity, and the illustrious services of ULYSSES S. GRANT have now won him to the heart of the American people, and, with him at our head, we start today upon a new march to victory."



VINDICATED—SWEEPING ACCUSATIONS.



THE COURT OF POPE LEO XIII.—FROM THE PICTURE BY F. L. BLOOM.—(See Page 491.)

WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN ENGLAND.

Our readers may remember that the "Women's Disfranchisement Act," as it was termed, was recently thrown out in the British House of Commons, although a hundred and sixty members either voted or passed in favor of a second reading. Subsequently a divided meeting, of which we give an illustration on this page, was

who are accused of being under the impression that this contention will be followed by a demand for general female suffrage, that female voters will insist on having female representatives, and that, in fact, the male M.P.'s would be reduced to antagonism. Some opponents of the franchise petitioners assert that similar their influence the whole revolutionary theories would be carried into practice, while others declare that the king-

but that certain desired improvements would take place. Others would not be so ready either as they often are, and questions of social interest, as opposed to mere political issues, would be more often discussed.

The public utterance: "We desire it's Parliament of ladies would ever mean great part of a woman's equality over a better bill, for which no person endowed with sense and courage could

ing. With the exception of the chairman, Dr. LION PLATTEN, all the speakers were ladies, Miss BURMAN, Mrs. FAWCETT, Miss BEVAN-GARRETT, and Miss FARRINGTON. L. Howe was among the speakers of the occasion; and the report of the London Daily Telegraph, were they displayed so much heat and talent that they had not wonder the M.P.'s are chary of meeting them in debate.



held in London in support of the movement, which aims at obtaining the same franchise for Parliamentary elections that women householders now possess in England for municipal purposes. As in this country, the devoted men with determined supporters in some quarters and with fewer in others. The opposition in Parliament is actually held in the jealousy of the members,

den would possibly be re-entrained with all the old tyrannies, snobbery and spirit, of which it has been gradually rid during the last three hundred years.

One of our English contemporaries asserts this time, and renounces the assertion that nations would "practically go on pretty much the same as they do now, even if every woman had a vote,

a grave; and we don't think a commission of ladies would have allowed themselves to be deluged by the Tatham in the matter of the Alabama claims as the two Houses of Parliament suffered themselves to be." But what if we had a Congress of ladies to march our English case?

We need not have given an account of the meet-

EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.

Electricity lighting produces complete and instantaneous paralysis. The suppression of movement in the victim in these circumstances is so rapid that those who have witnessed it might have thought they suffered from some disease. It is not so, but it is a warning of its use.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN ENGLAND—MEETING IN SUPPORT OF THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE ACT.



ULYSSES S. GRANT.—PHOTOGRAPHED BY FRANK, NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON.—(THIS PAGE 106.)



HENRY WILSON.—Photographed by Brady, New York and Washington.—[See Page 516.]





MOUNT VESUVIUS—THE NEAPOLITAN POPULACE ATTACKING THE STATUE OF SAN GENNARO.

ATTACK ON SAN GENNARO.

THE exact title given by the artist to this illustration is, "The Sick Looking the Head and Center of San Gennaro for not curing the Plague." San Gennaro, as is well known, is the patron saint of Naples, and is supposed by the populace to ensure the removal of the plague which plagues the terrible mountains north of that which he has lately assumed. Sometimes, it would seem, his worshipers neglect his duty, and then the people are obliged to take strong measures, and as they can not reach San Gennaro himself, they cast their rage on his statue. It is rather like a child, child bearing the blame, but we must accept the Neapolitan

with all their weakness, and, after all, there is something rather refreshing in the contemplation of this childish credulity in an age when most of us have become so matter of fact and hard and shrewd. At any rate, it is not more absurd, and it is certainly less injurious, than the delusions paid by thousands of rich folk in the country to the quackeries of quack prophets, depending to a large extent, San Gennaro (JANUARY) was exposed to be deceived by him in the superstitions of Priests; but this would have seemed to know the holy man. This miracle is said to have occurred as many in Christianity that the President of Congress ordered the saint to be beheaded. At the time of the execution a woman collected two bottles

ful of the blood, which immediately melted in the hands of St. Janvier. These bottles were concealed or hidden till the eleventh century, when the Neapolitan renaissance. The ceremony, which is regarded as the greatest religious festival in the kingdom, has been so often described that it need not be further alluded to here. The two phials containing the blood are preserved in a tabernacle behind the high altar of the cathedral. The door of the right aisle opens upon the small Piazza di San Gennaro, in the center of which stands the statue erected in 1780, representing a human statue of the saint. The statue is in every questionable taste, and the statue has very slight pretensions as a work of art.

Finer exhibitions of childish anger when person statues suggest that they are intended to other countries where the people are so superstitious and ignorant as the Neapolitans. In Italy, for example, almost every poor family has its image or picture of a patron saint, which is not only named without making the sign of the cross. As long as every thing goes well, the saint goes all the credit and is regarded with great favor, but when things go wrong, and prayers and supplications are of no avail, he is violently tossed, with great indignity and subjected to various chastisements. Should he still prove obstinate, he is generally pushed out of the window, and another picture or image installed in his place.



1.—CIRCLE BART STONE.



2.—THE TAKING OF WASHINGTON.



11.—LADDER AND BRUTALITY FOR THE STARTING.

AMERICAN BATTLE OF BOKING; OR, H. G. AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

THE old man told me, my children, of the army which immediately preceded the destruction of the great gray American Union, and the capture of the country by its present European rulers, and in my wondering else of the reason which led to these deplorable results. I understand the man with a heavy heart: when I reflect on that terrible day I can not help exclaiming my great indignation as to that fatal year which has been passing unnoticed here by the American people. The story is a short one. In the fall of 1872, Henry's GIBBERLY, the editor of a newspaper in New York, was elected President of the United States. The people voted



1.—THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET.

in because they thought he was an honest man, and so he was. But he was also very much, and he understood certain financial and property men, and he was determined to have upon the people of all kinds and degrees of opinion. He believed, among other things, that every man ought to go to work to earn his bread, and he believed he was chosen President to lead in all our every body to move to that region as a cure for all the diseases that could befall our human family.

As soon as he was told the Executive Mansion, which he would be called the White House, President GIBBERLY organized an army of five hundred thousand men, and proceeded to force the entire population of the old broad States were

ward at the point of the bayonet. The most violent were sent. Those who seemed were shot down, and their dead bodies were moved off in a national factory which the President had established for making some kind of national furniture. All the large cities of the East were devastated, and the towns were mostly empty. The army swept before it millions of men, women



1.—HOLD UP FOR THE LATEST AFFIDAVIT OCT 1872.

and children, and the vast plains west of Kansas were marred, when the people moved, and the army was drawn up in a continuous line, with orders to shoot every person who attempted to resist the East. Of course hundreds of thousands of these poor creatures perished from starvation. This seemed to frighten President Gibberly



1.—THE CLEAR OF BOKING.

and, he used to send a message to Congress recommending that every honest thousand soldiers of a kind of his, entitled "What I Know about Bokking," should be used for the relief of the suffering soldiers. This was done, and farming implements and seeds were supplied, and then the soldiers of distressed countries made an effort

to fill the ground. Of the result of this I will repeat further on. In the mean time the President was doing no other harm to the country in another way. His handwriting was so thickly and wonderfully bad that no living man could read it. And so, when he sent his first annual message to Congress—the document was devoted wholly to the tariff



1.—THE PERFECT OF AFRICA.

"I will soon see that I know about Bokking," and agriculture—a statement appeared which was supposed to be an attempt to be. "Large collection of messages and books to the only body of the American people, I am sure. The president, not being able to interpret this, put it in the following form, in which it went to the world. "The Cause of Bokking couldn't keep clean if he



1.—THE PERFECT OF AFRICA.

washed himself with the white Atlantic Ocean once a day." The provision of this message was immediately interpreted to Russia by the Russian Emperor, and the Emperor was so delighted that he immediately declared war. Just at this time President GIBBERLY undertook to write some letters to Prince Bismarck upon the subject

of peace and, after giving his daughter Zola, in great length, he concluded with the statement that if the Emperor William and that school planning was not good in light with, at that game was better than how often, he was a liar, a thief, and a liar. If course the Emperor also immediately declared war, and became an ally of Russia and of England, against which latter country the Emperor had done his best to befriend already, because the Queen or her speech from the throne had declared the Emperor's advocacy of a world war upon Christianity and civilization as contrary to the peace of nations.

Unhappily this was not the last measure of our country. The President had sent to the Emperor of Austria a copy of his book, "What I Know about Bokking," with his message, signed a by-hand. The Emperor matched his signature



1.—THE PERFECT OF AFRICA.

for a minimum of the American flag, and he readily joined in the war against the United States, while France was provided in the same act by the fact that when the French Emperor came to call upon his Emperor to prevent his possible, the President who was writing an editorial at that time, not recognizing the French language, took the Ambassador for a beggar, and without knowing he handed him a quiver and an order for a clean shirt, and told him to go. "Oh War, young man, go!" In all these returns joined in making war upon the United States. They excepted down upon our country, and blood and violent opposition, he then exposed portions of our Embassy country was absolutely destroyed. The President was afraid



1.—THE PERFECT OF AFRICA.



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